Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier.

Circulates Wherever Coke is Manufactured or Used.

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Prices and Prospects.

SPOT FURNACE SHADES TRIFLE, BUT MARKET REMAINS STRONG

Decline Due More to Increased Offerings Than to Decrease in Demand.

RANGE NOW $16 TO $16.50

Foundry Shaded Somewhat Less; Interest in Contracts Still Lacking, Consumers Being Unwilling to Close; Spot Coal Market Shows Softening.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20—With some sales of furnace coke made at $16 this week the market seems to have undergone quite a slump, for until the latter part of last week it was impossible to shade $17, but after all the market is only down to a point it has touched two or three times in the past couple months. The market really exhibits great strength when viewed in the light of what has been happening to pig iron, for basic pig iron has sold at $8.50 below its recent top price.

The trade attributes the slight decline in coke prices to there being a small increase in offerings in the spot market, rather than to any further withdrawal of demand. The blast furnaces are well filled with orders, even though new orders are scarcely obtainable at all these days, and there is no thought of any furnaces being blown out from lack of orders. When a furnace operates at all it is desired to operate it full, to keep down costs, maintain quality of iron and avoid the possibility of the stack being injured.

The difficulty, or rather impossibility, of maintaining a proper rate of output in the Connellsville region is shown by the fact that some of the steel interests have repeatedly had to bank furnaces in the past few months, while also they have had furnaces idle that they were anxious to blow in. Striking a general average it is probable that the furnaces that use purchased coke have fared better than furnace interests that make their Connellsville coke themselves. The by-product ovens, however, have done better, in percentage of operation to capacity, than have either the furnace ovens or the merchant ovens of the Connellsville region.

While furnace coke has sold this week at $16, there have been recent sales at $16.50 and the market is properly quotable at the range. Foundry coke has declined only slightly. Last week's range was $18 to $18.50, and for the best brands, of which there are now very few, $18.50 is still obtainable. On the other hand some coke fully as good as much that has been sold as foundry coke in the past few months is now available at $17.50. The spot market as a whole is quotable as follows:

Furnace	$16.00@$16.50
Foundry	$17.50@$18.50

Interest remains entirely lacking in the matter of either furnace or foundry coke contracts. Consumers are in no mood whatever to buy, operators would no doubt be willing to quote slightly lower prices than they were contemplating a few weeks ago, but they realize that if a furnaceman had in mind a price at which he thought he would buy, quoting him that price would cause him to change his mind downwards.

The Pittsburg district coal market has softened a trifle in the past week, and $8.00 for steam coal for spot shipment, formerly a price buyers frequently found difficulty in finding, is now a moderately high price. There is more talk in the trade now of a possible slump in prices, but there is a good sized contingent claiming that coal prices are going to average something like their present level for several months to come.

The condition in the pig iron market remains that there is scarcely any demand and that when there is any really tempting inquiry the price immediately suffers. In last week's report a decline in basic iron from $48.50 to $45, Valley, was recorded. Since then the market is down farther, although only two or three buyers have been in the market. One buyer was quoted on the basis of $42, Valley, by at least three producers, but picked up 1,500 tons of resale iron at $2 less still, and the understanding is that there is some more middlemen's iron to be had on the basis of $40, Valley. However, the trade follows the rule of refusing to recognize resales as making the market, for the very natural reason that speculators generally have to sell at under the market when the market is declining in order to effect sales at all. The market is clearly not quotable at above $42, Valley, however, when iron has been offered at that price by producers and the producers did not succeed in effecting sales. As to foundry iron, there has been no inquiry sufficiently large to develop competitive quotations, while furnaces have been selling occasional odd lots to regular customers at the $47, Valley, level to which the market recently readjusted itself. In the case of Bessemer iron there has been no inquiry at all of any consequence, Bessemer being a grade of iron that moves in only a small way now, although years ago it was the market leader. It is reported that a consumer who bought 1,000 tons at what seemed the bargain price of $47, Valley, just before the market advanced to $48.50, has offered the iron for resale, finding it is not needed, and sold 200 tons of he lot at $46. The market, as far as there is any market, is quotable as follows:

Bessemer	$48.50
Basic	$42.00
Foundry	$47.00
Malleable	$47.00

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburg being $1.96.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, effective August 26, 1920.

Destination	Rate.
Baltimore	$[illegible]
Buffalo	3.64
Canton	2.83
Chicago	4.92
Cleveland	3.08
Columbus	3.05
Detroit	4.06
E. St. Louis	4.[illegible]
Erie	3.08
Harrisburg	4.22
Joliet	4.62
Louisville	4.62
Milwaukee	[illegible]
New York	4.34
Philadelphia	3.92
Pittsburg	1.83
Port Henry, N. Y.	5.04
Port Maitland, Ont.	3.64
Pottstown	3.75
Reading	3.76
Richmond, Va. (B & O.)	5.[illegible]
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	5.32
South Bethlehem	3.92
Swedeland, Pa	3.92
Toledo, O.	3.34
Wheeling	2.37
Valley Points	2.[illegible]

For Export.

From Connellsville District.	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	$3.86
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	3.86
From Latrobe District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	3.16
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	3.15

STEEL PRICES ARE MARKED FOR VERY SUBSTANTIAL DROP

Presumed They Will Seek United States Steel Corporation or Industrial Board Level.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

The majority of steel producers exhibit no hesitancy in subscribing to the view translated into action, or rather inaction, by buyers generally, that steel prices are marked for very substantial declines, presumably to about the United States Steel Corporation or Industrial Board level of prices. Some producers, however, express the theory that transportation and other manufacturing difficulties this winter will restrict production in such a way as to encourage the independents to adhere to something like the prices they have been obtaining for months past, except of course as to delivery premium prices, which have already disappeared.

The difficulty in the way of independents as a whole adhering to the prices lately ruling as the open market is that the independents are sold up on contract for such widely variant periods. Several are fully taken care of for the remainder of this year, even though they have had some cancellations and suspensions. Others, those that sought and obtained the highest prices during the period of scarcity, need business at once. They could not have obtained the high prices except by having clear order books, enabling them to ship promptly, while with such high prices they could not sell ahead as they saw the scarcity wane. As a result, in several lines the highest seller has now become the lowest seller.

The western mills have quoted plates at 2.65c and 2.75c respectively, Pittsburg basis, while a representative of a third has offered to do $1 a ton below any other quotation. Shapes have been quoted at under 3.00c, but three mills are adhering to 3.10c. The Pittsburg Crucible Steel company began last Monday morning offering merchant bars in rounds, square and flats at 2.35c. The news immediately circulated throughout the trade but the other independents continue to quote from 3.00c to 3.25c. Black sheets have been done at 6.50c, though most sales have been at 6.75c and upwards.

Resale basic pig iron has gone on the basis of $40, Valley, while three producers have quoted $42. The market had been up to $48.50.

HUNDRED-BARREL WELL

Largest in Greene County Drilled in on William Meek Farm.

WAYNESBURG, Oct. 20.—Flowing at an initial rate of 100 barrels an hour, what is said to be the largest oil well ever struck in Greene county was brought in Tuesday eight miles northwest of Waynesburg on the William Meek farm by Myers, Long & company, a Waynesburg concern.

A well drilled nearby a week ago came in, producing 35 barrels. Arrangements are being made to drill on all adjacent property.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1920.				WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9, 1920.			
DISTRICT.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	18,727	13,324	5,403	117,195	18,727	13,324	5,403	116,040
Lower Connellsville	17,100	10,198	6,902	96,070	17,100	10,311	6,789	96,120
Totals	35,827	23,522	12,306	213,265	35,827	23,635	12,192	212,160
FURNACE OVENS.								
Connellsville	15,470	10,385	5,085	92,345	15,470	10,385	5,085	90,150
Lower Connellsville	6,986	2,832	4,154	29,550	6,986	2,922	4,064	30,260
Totals	22,456	13,217	9,239	121,895	22,456	13,307	9,149	120,410
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	3,257	2,939	318	24,850	3,257	2,939	318	25,890
Lower Connellsville	10,114	7,366	2,748	66,520	10,114	7,389	2,725	65,860
Totals	13,371	10,305	3,066	91,370	13,371	10,328	3,043	91,750

CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION'S RECORD IN THE WORLD WAR WAS AN UNPARALLELED ACHIEVEMENT

Fruit of Co-operation Between 33,000 Workers and 100 Operators.

INTELLIGENTLY DIRECTED

By Regional Fuel Administration Composed of Representative Producers, as the Executive Force of the Government in Handling the Situation.

PART III.

"The Furnaces Shall Not Bank."

Complete information was provided the draft authorities by the labor record as compiled by the Fuel Administration which resulted in the man-power demands of the army working a lesser hardship upon the coke region man-power than could have been possible before that information was available. The district draft board with jurisdiction over the coke region, located at Greensburg, worked in close cooperation with the Regional Fuel Administration and an agreement was reached between the two war agencies that only men officially credited with a full time record could be granted deferred classification.

In fact Manager of Production Byers appealed to those men who demonstrated their patriotism in the mines to seek deferment solely on patriotic grounds. He personally made visits to a number of larger operations and explained to men that their duty in the war was in the mines. To convince the workers that their first duty was not in the military service was one of the difficult tasks of the Fuel Administration, second only to arousing their sense of personal responsibility and there are cases innumerable where men could not see the force of Mr. Byers' reasoning in that respect. He repeatedly sent out the word through various mediums for men in the mines of military age to dismiss from their minds any impression they might have that any reflection was cast upon their patriotism by seeking deferred classification. Eventually a formal notice in the form of a card was delivered to every man whom the Regional Fuel Administration believed could render better service to his country in the mines than in the military service. That notice termed a "Badge of Honor" was signed by James B. Neale, director of production, and was approved by Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield. Several thousand of them were issued at the request of the Regional Fuel Administration. A copy of the card follows:

United States Fuel Administration
Washington, D. C.

To ______________

You are hereby requested to accept Industrial Exemption until further notice and to work full time in the production of coal and coke. President Wilson's proclamation says:

"Those who are drafted but who are essential will be given deferred classification and it is their patriotic duty to accept it. And it is the patriotic duty of their friends and neighbors to hold them in high regard for doing so. The only worker who deserves the condemnation of his community is the one who fails to give his best in this crisis; not the one who accepts deferred classification and works regularly and diligently to increase the coal output."

JAMES B. NEALE,
Director of Production.

Approved by H. A. Garfield,
Fuel Administrator.

While every effort was made to keep the full-time workmen at their civilian employment, an exact opposite situation prevailed as regards the man who had not caught the crystalized spirit of war efficiency. To the man whose labor record showed lapses for which he could assign no reasonable excuse, his claim for deferment was given little consideration, solely upon occupational grounds. The view of the Fuel Administration towards that percentage of workmen, small though it was, was that if at that period in the summer of 1918 they had not accepted their responsibilities as industrial workers their induction into the military service would accomplish a two-fold purpose; it would increase the nation's military force and remove a disturbing influence from the truly loyal men.

Producers and operators fared no better than their employes in the placing of regulatory measures to attain that maximum of output so necessary in this region with so many blast furnaces depending upon its coke to turn out the steel. But they, too, entered into the spirit of the various orders and they are on record at Washington to the effect that "the blast furnaces shall not bank because of lack of production from the Connellsville region," a resolution formally adopted Friday, September 28, 1918 at a meeting of operators and Washington Fuel Administration officials in Uniontown. At that meeting addresses were made by J. B. Neale, director of production; J. D. A. Morrow, director of distribution, and B. P. Noyes, director of conservation. Adoption of the resolution followed an explanation of the needs of the country for war material and why the Connellsville region must supply those needs.

Demands of the Washington officials for a coal and coke shipment on short notice were frequently sent to the Connellsville region and each shipment went forward in record time. Selection of commandeered tonnage for emergency purposes was left entirely with officials of the Regional Fuel Administration. They exercised their authority in that respect so impartially among the producers that not a word of complaint was uttered although such action necessarily interrupted shipments to the operators' regular consumer.

Rigid inspection was also placed upon both coal and coke shipments which resulted in the necessary quality of production. The inspection of coal shipments was in force for a much longer period than that of coke which was inaugurated late in the summer of 1918. Several fines for substantial sums were imposed which resulted quickly in a rapid upward trend of quality. In imposing the inspection upon coke shipments W. S. Blauvelt, coke director for the Fuel Administration, at a meeting in Uniontown told the operators that in their enthusiasm to increase tonnage they had lost sight of the quality phase of their industry and that blast furnaces had been seriously hampered by the foreign content of the coke they received. In some instances, he stated, the fact was not brought to the furnace until the finished steel was delivered when it was refused because of inferior quality, resulting in a net loss of time, money, labor and material.

Developing "Breeze" Industry.

War demands for fuel gave birth to an entirely new industry which was recognized as a by-product of the coke region by the Fuel Administration. Reclaiming of coke from abandoned ash dumps sprung up almost over night during the war-time needs and its growth was wide-spread. It disappeared, however, as quickly when the acute demand had lessened at the ending of the war. At its peak the coke breeze industry produced about 15 cars daily.

That budding industry was taken under supervision by the Fuel Administration in June of 1918 with the establishment of basic prices for from $3.50 to $7.50 per ton dependent upon quality. With reports for two months at his disposal, Fuel Administrator Garfield issued an order discontinuing the industry entirely on the ground that the labor used in screening the coke from the ash dumps could be better applied to the manufacture of beehive coke. The great amount of foreign content in the coke breeze shipments resulting in refusal at destination was another reason assigned for the order. Such a situation, fuel officials claimed, placed an unnecessary burden upon the already overtaxed railroads.

Appeals by the promoters of the coke breeze industry, however, secured a modification of the discontinuing order which placed the infant industry upon its merits. Some of the producers claimed that by the installation of modern machinery they were enabled to screen the ash dumps with a minimum of man-power and their contribution to the fuel output, they claimed, was a positive factor. The maximum price under the modification order was reduced to $5.50 per ton. Furnace coke carried a fixed price throughout the war of $6 per ton with foundry at $7. The prices fixed by the Fuel Administration shortly after it was created by the Lever bill lowered the market quotations on furnace coke from $16.

Achievements of Fuel Committee.

The Fuel Administration Committee, comprising some 200 men, with appointees at each plant in the region did a great work of which little was said during their activity. These men worked quietly among the men of their respective plants preaching the gospel of safety first; kept the machinery in perfect condition; took the necessary step to prevent as far as possible minor and major accidents, which would cause a tie-up in the plants and thus loss of production. They cooperated, also, with the production inspector who visited homes almost daily. The committee men were in constant touch by telephone with the Fuel Administration headquarters in Uniontown. They acted as "little fathers" to the workers, corrected their misunderstandings, got them to schedule their weddings, christenings and funerals for Sunday so that production would not be impaired. They placed a kindly but firm restriction upon the quantity of low-grade wine ordered from manufacturers and they restrained the hand that sprinkled Jamaica ginger into the beverage to give it the required "kick."

Another effective method was sending personal letters under government frank to recalcitrant workers. Usually one letter brought the desired results and many were answered by the men. A standard type of Fuel Administration letter follows:

Michaelovich Stanowicz:

Dear Mike: Playing cards all night so that you cannot work the next day does you more harm and loses your money. It does the United States harm by loss of production.

President Wilson has asked you to work steady, make good money and keep out of trouble.

Yours truly,
United States Fuel Administration.

The replies varied but usually the rebuked worker returned to his task and replied in this tone:

Dear Government Boss: Please excuse. Going to work steady alright and help win the war.

P. S.—I bought Liberty Bonds for $400.

A number of incidents of Fuel Administration work were related by Mr. Byers in a review published after the office in Uniontown was closed. Among them were:

"A young Slovak couple were arranging for their wedding and, as is the custom in their church, the priest named a week day as the proper time. They objected to this and insisted that the ceremony be performed on Sunday so that it would not be necessary for the groom to miss a day's work. Ordinarily these wedding celebrations continue for several days. The priest refused to change the custom—although the priests of the region did excellent work in behalf of six days' work a week—and the couple obtained another priest, who, after a forceful argument, consented to marry them on Sunday.

"The Slovak had a much better understanding of the situation in Austria-Hungary than we had or gave them credit for having. All they needed was to understand the importance of their relation to the winning of the war and that we were in earnest and they went to work with a will. The Slovak never did like the Prussian rule of his people and was glad to have an opportunity to oppose it. This is very well illustrated by a story which has recently been told.

"An election was being held and toward evening after the oven run was over, it was found that several naturalized foreigners had not voted. The superintendents asked one of the bosses, also of foreign birth, if he could get the men out at the polls. He went for them and in a few minutes men came streaming out of all the houses, putting on their clothes as they went, very much excited and angry and all wanting to get to the polls and vote in a hurry. The superintendent could not understand the sudden and vigorous action and inquired of the boss what he had said enroute to bring such quick results. He replied that he told them Franz Joseph had come to this country and was running for President and that if they

(Continued on Page Two.)

Production and Output.

PRODUCTION KEEPS STEADILY ABOVE THE 200,00 TONS MARK

COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

With a gain of 1,100 tons, and a fairly steady rate of operation the plants of the coke region kept well above the 200,000 tons weekly output last week, the estimated total having been 213,265 tons. The furnace plants made all the gain, the merchants registering a falling off of 380 tons. The week was the best, with the exception two, in point of tonnage since the depression which followed the inauguration of the switchmen's strike last April. Car supply averaged well with only a plant here and there failing to make full time because of lack of cars.

Favorable as conditions were and still are, there are some indications visible that a partial reaction is due. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is having trouble getting loads through to eastern destinations on deliveries to it by the Monongahela railroad. Without early improvement in this situation coke shippers anticipate that the necessity may arise to place an embargo on such shipments until the congestions are cleared. This will have a retarding effect upon operation, particularly in the Lower Connellsville district but it is not likely to be of long duration.

While the price of spot furnace coke has shaded off to $16.00@$16.50 the strength of the market appears unimpaired. Having caught up on requisitions on contracts some producers have been freer in their offerings and the price has dropped accordingly.

Generally Improved Conditions Continue to Prevail in the Trade.

A REACTION IS INDICATED

By Congestions Which Interfere With Prompt Movement of Loads to Eastern B. & O. Destinations; May Result in Embargoes Being Imposed.

Coke production moves along steadily, still keeping well above the 200,000 tons weekly mark. A gain of 1,100 tons last week pushed the total up to 213,265 tons, which has been exceeded but twice since the April depression consequent upon the railroad strike. The gain was all at the furnace oven plants production at the merchant ovens having fallen behind 380 tons.

Conditions generally, which began ten days previously to show improvement, continued much the same throughout the week and over the region as a while, with the exception of a plant here and there falling behind because of lack of cars on one or more working days or due to other local causes. Car supply recorded a good average although there was some slowing down of movement of loads from the scale yards.

This week there appear certain indications of a reaction from the relatively satisfactory situation of the past fortnight. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is experiencing congestion at eastern points which is interfering with the prompt arrival at destinations of a very considerable tonnage of coke now being delivered to the Baltimore & Ohio by the Monongahela railroad for eastern points. This and other evidences of retarded movement of coke are signs to the producers that embargoes may be laid until there is a clearing at congested points.

The embargo placed on coal to tidewater piers by the Pennsylvania will not affect coke but it has put a decided crimp in the export coal market for shippers who have been reaching ocean points by the Pennsylvania lines, and has caused a drop in the price of Pool 34 coal to $8.00@$8.50. Among producers the belief persists that this ban was not placed because of any reaction in the export demand but as a means of diverting a larger tonnage to the Pennsylvania for its own consumption and at a price below that realized on export orders.

The shading of the price of spot furnace coke to $16.00@$16.50 was not in sympathy with the recession in export coal but rather the result of somewhat heavier offerings having been made by producers who have caught up on their requisitions on current contracts. There have been sales at $17.00 this week but they have not been in sufficient number or for such tonnage as would be regarded as fixing the market. These transactions indicate, however, that there is strong rather than a weak undertone in the market.

The estimated production of coke during the week ending Saturday, October 16, was 213,265 tons, credited to the two districts as follows. Connellsville, 117,195, a gain of 1,155 tons, Lower Connellsville, 96,070, a loss of 50 tons, or a net gain of 1,105 tons, as compared with a gain of 21,980 tons during the week preceding.

By interests the production was divided thus: Furnace ovens, 121,895, an increase of 1,485 tons; merchant ovens, 91,370, a decrease of 380 tons, as compared with gains of 10,730 and 11,250 tons respectively during the week ended October 9.

There was a decrease of 113 in the number of ovens in blast, 90 at the furnace and 23 at the merchant plants. The principal increases were: 22 at Crystal; 40 at Thompson No. 2; scattering, three. The decreases were: 74 at Rich Hill, 90 at Fairbanks, 10 at Puritan No. 4 and five at Old Home.

BEEHIVE COKE MADE GAIN OF 9.6 PER CENT WEEK OF OCTOBER 9

Rapid Increase in Total for the Year to Date Compared With Last When the Steel Strike Was on.

Production of beehive coke during the week ended October 9 recovered from the depression of the preceding week, says the report of the United States Geological Survey compiled by F. G. Tryon, geologist in charge of coal and coke statistics. The total output is estimated on the basis of shipments over the principal coke-carrying roads at 412,000 tons, an increase over the week before of 36,000 tons, or 9.6 per cent. This was the largest in any week since September 11. In the Connellsville region, as reported by The Courier, the output increased from 190,180 to 212,160 tons.

The cumulative output since the beginning of the year now stands at 15,452,000 tons, and continues to gain rapidly over the corresponding period of 1919. A year ago, for example, when the demand for coke was curtailed by the steel strike, the weekly production was only 305,000 tons.

Production by states, compared with the corresponding week of 1919, was as follows:

	1920	1919
Pennsylvania and Ohio	319,000	218,000
West Virginia	26,000	17,000
Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia	27,000	15,000
Virginia and Kentucky	25,000	21,000
Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico	9,000	10,000
Washington and Utah	6,000	4,000
U. S. Total	412,000	305,000

COKE PRODUCTION

In Connellsville and Lower Connellsville Districts Compared With 1919.

The estimated production of coke in net tons in the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville districts, by weeks, with the total compared with the corresponding week of 1919, is shown in the following:

Week	Merch	Furn.	Total	Total 1919
Jan. 1-3	49,080	69,788	118,868	165,323
Jan. 10	95,816	144,574	240,390	271,366
Jan. 17	94,970	146,520	241,490	291,352
Jan. 24	94,420	145,186	239,606	277,324
Jan. 31	97,320	144,615	241,935	262,844
Feb. 7	97,100	142,844	239,944	225,786
Feb. 14	97,330	146,606	243,935	200,356
Feb. 21	97,270	137,787	235,157	233,612
Feb. 28	99,270	148,765	248,035	231,872
Mar. 6	98,530	129,756	228,286	222,926
Mar. 13	100,450	144,020	244,470	202,308
Mar. 20	101,250	147,990	249,240	187,506
Mar. 27	102,740	151,812	254,552	185,660
Apl. 3	100,930	147,075	248,005	172,360
Apl. 10	101,610	150,317	251,927	150,415
Apl. 17	45,820	76,700	122,520	148,525
Apl. 24	59,170	94,645	153,815	155,360
May 1	63,140	113,615	176,775	103,606
May 8	56,570	113,530	170,100	100,950
May 15	56,695	97,865	154,400	88,285
May 22	59,980	118,270	178,250	108,075
May 29	63,520	122,208	185,728	111,136
June 5	63,556	126,024	189,580	117,665
June 12	65,630	119,600	185,230	137,095
June 19	65,120	113,610	178,730	131,200
June 26	67,180	118,430	185,610	138,622
July 3	66,940	111,359	178,290	180,790
July 10	64,070	98,320	162,390	157,828
July 17	70,080	101,715	171,795	164,270
July 24	75,380	106,765	182,145	190,026
July 31	74,850	98,020	172,870	209,100
Aug. 7	82,580	111,560	194,140	222,170
Aug. 14	87,810	131,620	219,440	236,182
Aug. 21	87,210	131,850	219,060	240,446
Aug. 28	84,360	126,740	211,100	242,395
Sep. 4	81,720	114,870	196,590	263,742
Sep. 11	84,457	133,200	217,550	259,900
Sep. 18	79,690	121,240	200,930	255,301
Sep. 25	74,600	128,240	202,840	186,120
Oct. 2	80,500	109,680	190,180	157,606
Oct. 9	91,750	120,410	212,160	152,764
Oct. 16	91,370	121,895	213,265	204,445

1920 to Date	8,561,504
1919	7,886,698
Gain over 1919	674,841

Company Is Dissolved.

In an order handed down in court in Uniontown yesterday the Fairchance Macaroni company was dissolved.

SETTLEMENT MAY BE NEAR

Both Sides in British Strike In Conciliatory Mood.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Negotiations which may settle the miners strike were today believed to be assured.

Government officials and labor leaders have shown a desire to reach an understanding.

TIDEWATER SHIPMENTS.

Again Show Increase, Being the Largest Since Week of August 14.

The movement to tide increased again during the week ended October 2. The total number of cars dumped at the five Atlantic coal ports, according to reports to the American Railroad association was 26,361, the largest in any week since August 14. Dumpings decreased slightly at Philadelphia, but increased at the other ports, particularly at New York.

Consumption Exceeds Production.

Consumption of oil in the United States for the first half of 1920 was about 258,500,000 barrels. This is at the rate of 517,000,000 for the full year, or several million barrels in excess of the world's production of petroleum in 1918.

RAILROADS CANNOT ASSIGN CARS UNLESS THEY TAKE OUTPUT

Of Mine Under Contracts Running at Least Six Consecutive Months.

COMMERCE BODY RULES

Applies to Private as Well as to Other Cars; Purpose of Order Is to Eliminate Practice of Confiscation of Commercial Coal While in Transit.

Railroads may not assign cars for railroad fuel and fail to count such cars against the distributive share of cars to such mine, or mines, unless the entire output of the mine, or mines, affected is taken by the railroad for a period of not less than six consecutive months the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided in Service Order No 18, which was issued on September 28, and went into effect on October 1.

The commission holds further that private cars placed for railroad fuel loading in accordance with the Interstate Commerce Commission decisions in the Traer and Hocking Valley cases will be designated as assigned cars. All other cars will be designated as unassigned cars.

In the decision in Traer vs the Chicago and Alton railroad, the commission decided that it had authority over the distribution of cars to mines, and also how the general supply of cars for commercial loading should be distributed It divided the car supplies into quotas for railroad fuel for the loading carriers, and fuel for other or foreign roads. The decision also prescribed the difference between private cars and cars for commercial loading, and laid down rules for the handling of each class The decision was later sustained by the United States Supreme court.

In the case of the Railroad Commission of Ohio et al, vs. the Hocking Valley Railroad company, which was decided July 11 1907, the commission held "that a carrier should give to the owner or lessee of private cars the use of such cars and should also give to a coal company the foreign fuel cars consigned to it, but that such private and foreign railway fuel cars should, in the distribution of cars, be counted against the company to which delivered, and such company should not be given, in addition to such delivery, a share of the system cars except when the number of private and foreign railway fuel cars so delivered to it is less than its distributive share of the available cars, including system cars, foreign railway fuel cars, and so-called private cars, in which event it should be given only so many of the system cars as are necessary."

The ruling of the commission in Service Order No 18 was occasioned, it is stated, because Rule 8 of the Car Service Section Circular No. 31 of the Railroad Administration is being applied in a manner inconsistent with the principles set forth in the Hocking Valley and Traer cases, and confusion and preference in the distribution of cars to coal mines have resulted.

The commission in its order makes the specific point that contracts entered into on or before November 1 for the purchase of coal, and expiring on March 31, 1921, will be regarded as a compliance with the rule prescribed.

The order is aimed also to eliminate the practice of confiscating commercial coal by railroads while in transit, and to cause as little interference as possible between the loading of railroad coal and fuel for commercial purposes

SEMANS ESTATE COAL, 9,000 ACRES, SOLD FOR MILLION AND QUARTER

Greater Part Is Located in Greene County, Remainder in West Virginia.

Announcement was made in Uniontown Monday of the sale of approximately 9,000 acres of coal and surface properties formerly part of the estate of the late I W. Semans, formerly of Uniontown to Hayden Miller & Company of Cleveland for $1,250,000.

The holdings, it was announced, include 5,867 acres of coal and 1,000 acres of surface ground in Greene county, this state, 537 acres of coal and 96 acres of surface ground in Harrison county, West Virginia, 110 acres of coal in Marion county, West Virginia, and smaller tracts in Fayette and surrounding counties

RAILROADS MAKE APPEAL

Protest to President Against Ruling of Treasury Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The railroads of the country appealed today to President Wilson against the ruling of the comptroller of the treasury that the treasury department might withhold from the roads all further payment due them under the guarantee provisions of the transportation act until final accounting had been completed by the carriers.

Comptroller Warwick ruled that claims of railroads for income deficits during the period between March 1 and September 30, certified for payment by the Interstate Commerce Commission for less than the total deficit for the entire period could not be made under the terms of the law The comptroller took the position that the income guarantees to the roads must be paid in full and not piecemeal

Stock of Steel Employes.

YOUNGSTOWN, Oct 15—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube company, employing 15,000 men, today announced a plan for selling 100,000 shares of stock to employes on the instalment with bonus to those who hold stock.

DANGER OF A COAL SHORTAGE IS NOW MUCH MORE REMOTE

Weekly Peduction of 12,000,000 Tons Assures Sufficient For All Consuming Needs During Winter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 With the production of bituminous coal having exceeded 12,000,000 tons last week as shown by the report of the United States Geological Survey, the possibility of a shortage in coal has become more remote

"This 12,000,000 tons a week output which the operators, weeks ago fixed as the coal," says a statement by the National Coal association, "has been achieved through aggressive cooperation of the railroads running to the mining fields which, within the last two weeks, have greatly increased the supply of open top cars in the mines.

"The average weekly output at the soft coal mines was 11,720,250 tons for the four weeks ended October 9 Prior to that it had been running at approximately 10,500,000 tons a week The railroad executives say that, working under the recent priority orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission they will be fully able to supply enough cars to insure the 12,000,000 ton a week output as long as exigency requires it.

"With the achievement of the 12,000,000 ton output a week the entire soft coal situation has appreciably eased up Acute shortages in immediate supply in the Middle West and in other parts of the country are now being met in such a way as definitely to indicate that the worst of the soft coal stringency is over."

SPECIAL PROGRAM RELATING TO COAL AT MINING CONGRESS

Subjects Affecting Both Bituminous and Anthracite Industries to Be Considered and Discussed.

One of the nine general divisions of work, which will be taken up by the 22rd annual convention of the American Mining Congress, November 15-19, at Denver, is one called by the coal mining operators holding membership in the American Mining Congress.

At a recent conference in Denver between the officers of the National Coal Association and the American Mining Congress, a program of industrial subjects especially affecting the coal mining industry, both anthracite and bituminous, was agreed upon and speakers selected. Among the speakers invited are S D. Warriner, president of the National Anthracite Organization and Thomas T. Brewster of St. Louis, who was the chairman of the operators committee in the fight against the bituminous strike—a national figure.

A letter of invitation, prepared at such joint conference, has been sent to all members of the National Coal Association and of the Colorado Coal Operators Association and the coal associations of Wyoming, Utah, the Southwest, Oklahoma and other similar organizations As a result, a large number of coal operators are expected at the convention in Denver next month

CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION'S RECORD IN WAR

Continued from Page One

didn't want him, they had all better turn out and vote him down. And they all did"

The personal touch established between the men and the Fuel Administration was one of the most effective measures adopted by Mr. Byers to increase production In that relation he said.

Through the production inspectors seeing personally the men and their wives and children and getting their viewpoint and explaining the national situation, a great work was accomplished. Propaganda is wonderful stuff and works while we sleep It is one of the weapons of war which Germany alone seemed to appreciate but which we were not slow to adopt"

(To be continued)

352,974,000 TONS

Of Bituminous Coal Produced in the First Eight Months of 1920.

The production of bituminous coal during the first eight months of 1920 is estimated by the United States Geological Survey to have been 352,974,000 net tons, contributed by the several states as follows:

Alabama	12 270,000
Arkansas	1,543,000
Conlrado	5,129,000
Illinois	59,560,000
Indiana	15 908,000
Iowa	6 049,000
Kansas	4 364,000
Kentucky	20 874,000
Maryland	2,526,000
Michigan	957,000
Missouri	2,832 000
Montana	5,049,000
New Mexico	2,274,000
North Dakota	460,000
Ohio	28,252,000
Oklahoma	2,676,000
Pennsylvania	102,466 000
Tennessee	4,266 000
Texas	1 031,000
Utah	3 871,000
Virginia	6 448,000
Washington	2,276,000
West Virginia	54,749,000
Wyoming	6 436,000
Cal Geo, Idaho, N C and South Dakota	84,000
Total bituminous	352 974,000
Pennsylvania anthracite	68,231,000

New Meyersdale Agent.

H. H. Williams, agent for the American Railway Express at Meyersdale for the past 17 years has resigned. Bert S Rush, Baltimore & Ohio station agent at Meyersdale, took charge and hereafter the business will be handled through the Baltimore & Ohio station

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, October 16, 1920.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators.	Address.
		MERCHANT OVENS		
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	30	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt Pleasant
150	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
50	50	Ellen No. 2	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
100	100	Elm Grove	W. J. Rainey Coke Co.	New York
30	...	Fort Hill	W. J. Rainey Coke Co	New York
10	...	Franklin	Summit-C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
101	81	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	..	Grace	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
8	.	Helen	Samuel L Lohr	Youngwood
145	145	Humphreys	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co	Greensburg
16	16	Morgan	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
275	275	Mt Braddock	W. J Rainey	New York
210	210	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
32	32	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
42	33	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co.	Connellsville
225	262	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
420	417	Oliver No 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
309	292	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co	Pittsburg
90	90	Paul	W. J Rainey	New York
400	400	Revere	W. J Rainey	New York
40	40	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
57	34	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,257	3,939			
		FURNACE OVENS		
250	..	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
356		Alverton	H C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
397	122	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	250	Bitner	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	..	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	..	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	176	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
501	.	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	250	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
326	326	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	..	Continental 3	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
170	120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
332	279	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
220	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
110	110	Dunbar	Amer Manganese Mfg. Co.	Dunbar
272	272	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
250	200	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
100	285	Hecla No 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
355	255	Hostetter	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
249	249	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	205	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
439	400	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
502	420	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
502	382	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
304	278	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
227	..	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	350	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	362	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
399	399	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
195	115	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
256	240	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Philips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
442	320	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
441	.	Sheaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
425	205	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	.	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	120	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
501	710	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
50	25	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co.	Uniontown
454	320	Trotter	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
250	209	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
352	352	Whitney	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
306	220	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
500	482	Yorkmun	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
246	246	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
16,470	10,385			

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Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON MOYER VOLCANO LAXTON — EIGHT PLANTS: — KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

It is no longer the catastrophe loss in Compensation Insurance that worries actuaries, but the "run-of-mine" every day injuries. Medical expense under the Law since January 1st last is four times the cost of the first four years.

In the experience rating plan, the catastrophe loading (Item 0 Page 20) has been reduced from 21 to 15 cents.

Bair & Lane

Insurance.

Greensburg Pittsburgh

Established 1872. Incorporated 1904.

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Manufacturers of High Grade clay refractories for Heating, Puddling and Regenerator Furnaces, Boiler Settings, and Arches, Stacks, Flues, Glass Houses, By-Product, Rectangular and Bee-Hive Coke Ovens.

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STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

THE BEST BRANDS IN THE REGION.

Low Phosphorus Coke, Smelter, Foundry and Heating Coke and By-Product Coking Coal.

Offices—First National Bank Building,

Uniontown, Pa.

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WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

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6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

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Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure

Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

Burnt Lime Analysis. 92.20 Calcium Oxide .79 Magnesium Oxide .45 Iron & Alumina .65 Silica 5.73 Ignition Loss

WALTER T. BRADLEY

S. E. Cor. 9th and Thompson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

QUARRY PRODUCTS

Lime Stone Analysis 1.76 Silica .26 Arides 26.91 Lime Carbonate 1.11 Magnesia

High Calcite Stone for Open Hearth Use. Dolomite Stone for Blast Furnace Use.

Reasonably Prompt Shipments Can Be Made

Regular Tonnage Solicited

HAVE YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

ERSKINE RAMSAY RISES TO AN ENVIABLE PLACE AMONG MINING ENGINEERS OF UNITED STATES

Thirty-three years ago a youthful mining engineer left the Connellsville coke region to become chief engineer of the Pratt division mines of the Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad company at Birmingham Ala He was then only 22 Today, at 55, and still a young man he is one of the most prominent coal mining men in the United States and one of the most successful business men in the South

Erskine Ramsay whom many coke region men will recognize as the subject of the foregoing description is now on a trip North He was the guest of A M Lynn, president of the West Penn system, at Pittsburg on Saturday and spent the week-end at the home of his brother, William Ramsay, of Derry, where a family reunion was held Sunday

Mr Ramsay took to Alabama with him a knowledge of mining methods acquired by years of service at Carnegie and Frick plants for he started his career of usefulness before he had shed short trousers His father, Robert Ramsay recognized as one of America's greatest mining engineers, believed in putting his boys to work early so by the time he was 17 Erskine had worked at these jobs Blacksmith helper fireman, hoisting and pump engineer, weighman on the tipple paymaster clerk shipping clerk and manager of a cooperative store In 1883 he was graduated at the head of his class from St. Vincent's college at Beatty Though only 19 he was then made superintendent of the H C Frick company's Monastery mines succeeding his father who had been promoted to be general superintendent of all the company's mining operations after the consolidation of the Frick and Carnegie interest At Monastery Mr. Ramsay increased the production of coke to 4 17 tons per oven while never before had any Frick ovens yielded as high as four tons His report of production was at first discredited but later found to be correct In 1885, although he himself was not in favor of assuming the responsibility, Mr. Ramsay was made superintendent of the Morewood Coke company then one of the largest propositions in the coke region Later plants of the Southwest Coal company at Tarr and Alverton were added to his supervision and afterward Red Top works near Tarr came under his charge

In October 1886 Mr Ramsay was promoted to be assistant engineer for the H C Frick Coke company and was in charge of the construction of the Standard works at Mount Pleasant then the largest coke works in the world

When he became affiliated with the Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad company he introduced a more efficient system of mining and the plants were brought to a high standard during his 15 years connection with the company Resisting the allure of attractive offers of positions in Canada, West Virginia and his old stamping ground the Connellsville coke region Mr Ramsay decided to remain in the Alabama field As a result he is now first vice president and chief engineer of the Pratt Consolidated Coal company, which operates about 30 mines and produces annually about 2,000 000 tons of coal He and G B McCormack president of the company also own other mines and coke ovens at New Castle Ala They also own the Bank of Ensley at Birmingham one of the most successful banks and the possessor of one of the most magnificent banking houses in the South He is also a member of the executive committee of the board of directors of the First National bank and vice president of the Goodall-Brown Dry Goods company of Birmingham

Mr Ramsay holds patents on about 20 inventions used in the coal mining industry At Lemont works a Ramsay rotary car dump with a capacity of 18 one and one half ton mine cars has been installed At the time it was put in it was the largest in the world The Ramsay rotary dump will also be used at the new mine at Logans Ferry, which will supply the West Penn company's new power house at Springdale

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens In Blast Corrected to Saturday, October 16, 1920.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
40	42	Adah	Westmoreland Fayette Coke Co	Greensburg
293	293	Allison No 1	W J Rainey	New York
200	201	Allison No 2	W J Rainey	New York
14[illegible]	1[illegible]	American 1	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
210	140	American 2	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
40		Anile	The Whiley & Leathr C Co	Uniontown
4[illegible]	24	Belle Vernon	Belle Vernon Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
20		Browning	Browning Coke Co	Uniontown
50	12	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co	Pittsburg
21[illegible]	150	Century	Century Coke Co	Brownsville
40	30	Champion	Champion C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]		Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co	Pittsburg
190	110	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	136	Denbo	Reliance Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
40[illegible]	40[illegible]	Donald 1 &	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
1[illegible]0	80	Donald No 3	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
100	60	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]		Finley	Jas Byrne & Co	Uniontown
11[illegible]	90	Garwood	Vesta C'ville Coke Co	Connellsville
55	[illegible]0	Genuine	Genuine C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]01	11[illegible]	Griffin No 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
1[illegible]0	1[illegible]4	Griffin No 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
210	210	Herbert	C'ville Central Coke Co	Pittsburg
4[illegible]		Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co	Pittsburg
52		Hill Top	L Connellsville Coke Co	Connellsville
134	134	Hoover	James P Hoover	McClellandtown
38	15	Hope	Hope Coke Co	Uniontown
1[illegible]	1[illegible]5	Hustead	Hustead Semans C & C Co	Uniontown
60	[illegible]	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
24	[illegible]	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
140	90	Katherine	Union C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	10	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co	Helen
30	[illegible]0	Leon	Franklin Coke Co	Mt Pleasant
34	[illegible]	Liberty	Old Connellsville Coke Co	Smithfield
400	300	Lincoln	Lincoln C'ville Coke Co	Scottdale
40		Little Gem	The Baker Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]0	80	Low Phos	C'ville Central Coke Co	Pittsburg
4	34	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
64	63	Marion	Southern C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
20[illegible]	220	Mt Hope	Snowden Coke Co	Uniontown
100	80	Oliphome	W J Parshall	Uniontown
202	202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	Puritan No 3	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
8[illegible]	80	Puritan No 4	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
1[illegible]	101	Poland	Poland Coal Co	Pittsburg
1[illegible]0		Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co	Outcrop
[illegible]0		Royal	W J Rainey	New York
4[illegible]	45	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co	Smithfield
30	16	Sackett	H R Sackett Coal & C Co	Smithfield
26	[illegible]0	Sapper	Reilly Callignan C & C Co	Uniontown
[illegible]	[illegible]	Searight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]0	110	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]10	270	Sterling	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
50		Sunshine	McCl[illegible]andtown C & C Co	McClellandtown
400	[illegible]	Thompson 2	Thompson C'ville Coke Co	Pittsburg
32[illegible]	[illegible]	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
394	309	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
40		Virgie	Byrne Coal & Coke Co	Scottdale
500	[illegible]	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
[illegible]0	35[illegible]	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
76		Wineland	Banning C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
[illegible]0		Winmore	Wineland Gilmore C & C Co	Uniontown
36	3[illegible]	Yukon	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
10 114	36[illegible]			
			FURNACE OVENS	
400	400	Alicia	Pittsburg Steel Co	Alicia Fay Co
100		Bridgeport	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
4[illegible]0		Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co	Brier Hill
4[illegible]		Buffington	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]0	400	Colonial No 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
16	1[illegible]	Colonial No 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
30[illegible]	300	Colonial No 4	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
250		Dearth	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]0		Edenborn	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	110	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co	Fairbank
400		Footedale	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]02	302	Geneva	Hemeefrey Coal Co	Lartonia Ohio
[illegible]00	34	Labelle	Labelle Coke Co	Labelle
482		Lambert	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
516		Leckrone	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]6	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Youngstown O
30		Newcomer	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
480	480	Orient	American Coke Corporation	Uniontown
400	289	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Uniontown
350		Ronco	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	400	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
6 956	2 83[illegible]			

Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

A "FAIR PRACTICE" PLAN ADOPTED BY W. VA. PRODUCERS

To Insure Supply of Coal at Less Than Half Open Market Prices

TO SECURE CO-OPERATION

Between the Department of Justice and the Operators; Territory to Be Divided into Districts for Execution of the Accepted Plan.

Coal at the mines at less than half what it will bring in the open market is the proposition of the fair practices' committee a new organization of Northern West Virginia coal operators which has decided upon an effort to supply the coal needs in the Northern West Virginia judicial district, which takes in about half of the state, and includes the northern and eastern panhandles

For purposes of facilitating the plan, which is to secure cooperation between the Department of Justice and the coal operators a division of the territory into three districts has been made, of which Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson counties form one Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall and Wetzel counties a second and Wood Pleasants, Tyler Ritchie and Wirt counties a third district

"The endeavor will be to provide such fuel as is necessary for private family or industrial use in Northern West Virginia at the same prices at which coal is now delivered on contracts—$5 to $6 a ton f o b railroad cars at the mines," says E Drennen of Elkins, chairman of the committee

"The complaints so far entertained have been of consumers who bought last spring only a part of what they needed and sought to have the balance provided at the contract price When unable to do this there were complaints In every instance so far the coal has been provided at a price satisfactory to the consumer

The committee consists of E Drennen, chairman, representing operators in the Grafton and Elkins sections, J C McKinley representing operators in the Wheeling section Senator J L Hatfield representing operators in the Morgantown and Kingwood section, A L White of Clarksburg and C H Jenkins of Fairmont representing their respective sections Douglas Gorman, of Baltimore representing the Upper Potomac section and C D Robinson of Fairmont who has been elected to the committee at large

The personnel of the committee represents managers of the largest coal operations in Northern West Virginia

The committee has had meetings at Washington Martinsburg Fairmont and Baltimore It met at Wheeling on Tuesday at the same time the Federal Court of the Northern District of West Virginia convened

STABILIZATION OF COAL PRICES THEME AT PITTSBURG MEET

Operators of District Summoned to Gather in Oliver Building Friday Afternoon

PITTSBURG Oct 20 —Pittsburg district bituminous coal operators are anxious to stabilize trade conditions as the business seems to be in a mixed state, especially as to prices Monday afternoon a meeting of the Pittsburg Coal Producers association was held and the subject discussed in a general way There is wide variance in prices with large margins between contract lake coal and what is known as the free product There is a scarcity of labor and the production is represented as not supplying the demand which in a great measure makes for unequal prices

T W Guthrie president of the Hillman Coal company and also president of the Pittsburg Coal Producers association said last night that some action to remedy conditions complained of is badly needed To attempt to find a way out it has been decided to call a mass meeting of the Pittsburg district coal operators, to be held in the Oliver auditorium Oliver building next Friday afternoon It is expected that the attendance will be large

Reduction in bituminous coal prices will be considered by mine owners in Cleveland October 26 at a meeting called yesterday by the National Coal association at the suggestion of Attorney General Palmer Mr Palmer's suggestion carried the assurance the association's announcement said that any action toward reduction of high prices and elimination of profiteering would not be construed under the Lever act as an infringement of law

RAIL MILL CAPACITY

Of United States Steel Corporation Reserved for 400,000 Tons.

The railroads have made reservations of rail mill capacity with the United States Steel Corporation for delivery of the rails in 1921 involving approximately 440,000 tons Authorities in the trade say this amount is small when compared with other normal years before the war or with the reservations made while the railroads were under government regulation

Of the 440,000 ton total approximately 300 000 tons went to the mills in the Chicago district about 80 000 tons to Carnegie Steel company and 60 000 tons to the Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad company

These reservations placed with the steel corporation will be at the price to be fixed by the leading maker about the end of this year

It is the general expectation that the new price of the corporation will be higher than the present $47 per ton nominal figure, but in some quarters it is hinted that there is a possibility that the steel corporation's management might decide to continue the $47 price

REILLY-PEABODY FUEL COMPANY

CONNELLSVILLE COKE

OPERATORS AND SHIPPERS

COAL

COKING-GAS-STEAM

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BALTIMORE & OHIO TO BE IN MARKET FOR 3,700 CARS, 50 ENGINES; BIG LOAN PROPOSED

WASHINGTON Oct 20—Setting forth that it desired to purchase 1 000 box cars, 2 200 hopper cars 500 refrigerator cars and 50 locomotives the Baltimore & Ohio railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to participate in the National Railway Service corporation's first equipment trust to the extent of $14 00[illegible] 000

The road would issue conditional notes for $ [illegible] and the sum [illegible] ed by $1 000 000 in cash

Fairbank and Company

COAL

COKE

IRON ORE
PIG IRON
STEEL
COAL
COKE

General Offices
WADE BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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RAILROAD TRAFFIC UNAFFECTED BY THE ADVANCE IN RATES

Volume Is as Heavy as During the Earlier Months of the Year; Slump in a Few Lines

The statistics regarding the movement of freight in September show that the advances in freight rates made in the latter part of August have had no perceptible effect upon general business activity or upon the amount of freight shipped Not a few persons contended says the Railway Age that such large advances in rates would impose a burden on consumers that would reduce the freight moved In the week ended August 28 the number of carloads shipped was 1,083 0[illegible] This was the highest record that had been reached in the present year and a good many comments were made implying that the shippers had been hurrying the forwarding of freight to forestall the advance in rates But in the last week for which statistics are available, that ending September 18 the number of carloads moved was 98[illegible] 913 which was the largest it had been in any week of the present year excepting that ended Aug 28 This certainly does not indicate that the advance in rates has had any tendency to reduce the amount of freight shipped

An interesting question is as to whether the movement of freight thus far indicates any recession in general business activity It is well known that there has been a decline of activity in some industries and there is much talk to the effect that a slump in production and commerce generally has been occurring The statistic regarding car loadings however show that in the last four weeks for which we have records the freight movement continued to be practically as heavy as it ever was at that time of year The year 1918 was one of tremendous industrial activity owing to the war and in the late summer and early fall of the year 1919 there was a great revival of business activity and the freight traffic of the railways became as large as it ever had been at that time of year

How does the amount of freight which recently has been moved compare with the amounts moved during the corresponding weeks of 1918 and 1919? In the four weeks ending with September 18 1920 the total number of cars of freight loaded was 3,788 [illegible] This was only [illegible] cars less than in the corresponding period of 1918 The number of cars moved in these weeks of 1920 was only [illegible] less than [illegible] The difference between the [illegible] months of [illegible] and [illegible] 1918 [illegible] is relatively [illegible] infinitesimal The figures indicate that the productive and commercial activity of the country on the whole was as great as in either of the preceding two years although there undoubtedly [illegible] and reduced [illegible] in [illegible] industries and [illegible] territories

Scales at Smithfield

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has established scales at Smithfield for the weighing of freight originating in the Smithfield district and on the Smithfield and Masontown branch

STRIKE IN MEXICO

Walkout of 12,000 Miners Threatens Industrial Paralysis

MEXICO CITY Oct 1 —A strike of 12 000 coal miners in the state of Coahuila has assumed such grave aspects that Provisional President de la Huerta is making determined efforts to effect a speedy compromise

Unless an agreement is reached by Wednesday it is reported many smelters and other industries will close because of lack of fuel This would throw more than 100 000 men out of work The strikers demand a large wage increase and better working conditions

VIOLATE CHILD LAW

South Connellsville Coal Company is Fined $10 and Costs.

Charged with a violation of the child labor law the Schroyer Custom Coal company of South Connellsville was defendant in a hearing before Alderman Frank O Connor Factory Inspector James S Darr charged the employment of Arthur Kenner a boy 15 years old without an employment certificate

The costs and a $10 fine were imposed on the coal company

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TIPPLE AND MINE ENTRANCE DAMAGED BY BOMB EXPLOSION

Followed by Rifle Attack Upon Occupants of Power House, No Casualties Have Been Reported

MORGANTOWN Oct 18 —The tipple and the entrance to the Rockford mine of the Connellsville By-Product Coal & Coke company at Rockford on the Morgantown & Kingwood railroad near here were badly damaged by an explosion of dynamite shortly before 12 o'clock at night Twelve men at work in the mine [illegible] their escape

Soon after the explosion the power house of the company was attacked Many shots were fired The sound of the shooting and the explosion attracted [illegible] men [illegible] the company and they [illegible] to defend the power house

It was also reported that explosion occurred at the Richard mine of the Penn [illegible] Coal company one mile away but details were not obtainable

For [illegible] a strike [illegible] coal [illegible] was called in this field Since that time non union men have been employed in a number of the mines but there have been no [illegible] until last night Last winter federal troops were busy in this field catching [illegible] and some men were arrested and deported

RECORD RAIL TONNAGE

Business at High Tide on the Western Maryland Railroad

The Western Maryland Railway company is handling the largest volume of traffic in its history and the indications point to an increase rather than drop in volume Strong optimism is felt for the road's future The road's equipment is ample and the principal tonnage being [illegible] coal with 60 per cent of car [illegible] Western Maryland [illegible] service to the [illegible] road and [illegible] effect [illegible]

Western Maryland [illegible] has been [illegible] power [illegible] recently [illegible] Interstate Commerce Commission approved [illegible] of [illegible] 000 to [illegible] the purchase of [illegible] locomotives [illegible] 000 and the railroad [illegible] negotiating for [illegible] from [illegible] government [illegible] The new [illegible] is expected to [illegible] to a high point

RETURNING MINERS

Will Stay in Europe, Not Go Back to the Mines, Is Prediction.

For the [illegible] men [illegible] been [illegible] that the bituminous coal mines of the country [illegible] to return to European homes after the armistice Now they are coming back to America Nearly 30 000 men poured through the [illegible] [illegible] con [illegible]

[illegible] at the [illegible] to the business

The [illegible] immigrants will continue to congest the cities

Straub-Atkinson Coal & Coke Company

Producers Shippers

Furnace, Foundry & Heating Coke

Gas, Steam, By-Product Coal

Union Arcade

Pittsburgh, Pa

Bell [illegible] Tri State [illegible]

Motor Sand

Yough Sand and Stone Company

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCT 21, '20.

WEAKNESSES AND DANGERS OF THE UNAMENDED LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

PART I

Comparison of the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations with the reservations contained in the Senate resolution of ratification is, perhaps one of the best methods of obtaining a clearer understanding of the weaknesses incongruities and dangers of this much discussed form of super government to which President Wilson would have the United States surrender its sovereignty by accepting without amendment or reservation the draft of the document he brought from France

League Sole Judge of Obligations

Article I of the covenant defines the original members of the League of Nations as those whose representatives signed the document at Versailles "and also such of those other states as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. It provides that any fully self-governing state dominion or colony may become a member if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military naval and air forces and armaments No member can withdraw from the League until after two years notice of intentions so to do and provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal

These conditions of withdrawal being so objectionable upon the ground that the assembly of the League alone is granted the sole power to determine when or to what extent the international obligations and all obligations under the covenant have been fulfilled by the withdrawing member nation the Senate resolution made the following reservation in relation thereto

"The United States so understands and construes Article I that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States"

Self-Determination Denied Ireland

The requirements for admission to membership in the League being limited to fully self governing nations and without recognition of the principle of self determination so loftily promulgated by President Wilson in his fourteen points which one by one were thrown aside at the peace conference the Senate made a reservation covering this very significant omission in the League covenant as relates to Ireland as follows

"In consenting to the ratification of the treaty with Germany the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the resolution of sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice adopted by the Senate June 6, 1919, and declares that when such government is attained by Ireland, a consummation it is hoped is at hand, it should promptly be admitted as a member of the League of Nations."

England Six Votes, U. S One

Articles III and IV of the covenant relate to the division of the League into an Assembly and a Council as the instrumentalities through which action of the body is to be effected The Assembly is to consist of not more than three representatives of the members of the League but having but one vote The Council shall consist of representatives of the Principal and Associated Powers together with representatives of four other members of the League selected by the Assembly at its discretion Like the Assembly each member represented in the Council "shall have one vote and may have not more than three representatives

The British Empire Canada Australia South Africa New Zealand and India each having been a high contracting party to the covenant of the League and specifically described in its Annex as original members each would be entitled to one vote in each would be entitled to one vote in both the Assembly and Council thereby giving Great Britain and her dependencies six votes against one by the United States This provision appearing so manifestly unfair to the United States the Senate reservation resolution made demand for amendment in the following terms

"Until part I, being the covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended as to provide that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate shall be entitled to cast, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound, except in cases where Congress has previously given its consent, by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote.

"The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted."

The selection at its discretion by the Assembly of the League of members of the Council making no provision for concurrence by the legislative bodies of the member nations the Senate of the United States has construed as a usurpation of the functions of Congress hence embodied its objection in this form in the reservations resolution

"No person is or shall be authorized to represent the United States nor shall any citizen of the United States be eligible as a member of any body or agency established or authorized by said treaty of peace with Germany except pursuant to an act of the Congress of the United States providing for his appointment and defining his powers and duties"

Agreement of All Members Required

Article V of the covenant is perhaps the most impracticable provision of this remarkable document inasmuch as it requires that except where otherwise expressly provided the decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or Council shall require the agreement of all members represented at the meeting But in all matters of procedure a majority shall determine The office force and staff of the League is enumerated by Article VI which also provides that the expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the League Here again there is no recognition of the prerogatives and functions of Congress hence the Senate demands that the United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations or of the secretariat —— or any other agency organized under it or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by Congress Article VII establishes the seat of the League at Geneva Switzerland

Reduction of Armaments

According to Article VIII the League reserves to itself the power and authority to make plans for reduction of national armaments In pursuance thereof the Council of the League taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every 10 years,

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council

To this proposition the Senate demurs in decided terms in a reservation which reaffirms the basic rights of Congress in all such matters as also the inherent right of the United States or of any other nation to take its own protective measures whenever imperilled by foes from within or from without The reservation on this point follows

"No plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the Council of the League of Nations under the provisions of Article VIII shall be held as binding the United States until the same shall have been accepted by Congress, and the United States reserves the right to increase its armament without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war"

PART II

Will Breed, Not Prevent, Wars.

Article X which President Wilson has called the heart of the covenant, has aroused the sharpest criticism of any provision of this celebrated document The objections of both Democrats and Republicans to this article are based upon the firm conviction that acceptance of it by the United States without essential reservations, which President Wilson and Governor Cox demand must be done would break our Constitution wreck American sovereignty and breed instead of prevent wars in which the United States would be obliged to participate That acceptance of Article X would mean that the United States would be constantly called upon to face the perils of foreign controversy and bloodshed throughout the world and that the sons of American mothers would be on call to fight and die in every quarter of the globe for causes in which they or our country had no interest or concern is evident from a careful reading of the article which follows

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled

Article XI supplements the foregoing by declaring that any war or threat of war whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not is a matter of concern to the whole League and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations By this article the League assumes war declaring powers for all member nations

Unwilling to surrender the constitutional right of Congress alone to declare war and refusing to put our boys and our wealth at the beck and call of the quarreling greeds and corrupt governments of Europe in order to insure their perpetuation the Senate has declared the unalterable purpose of the United States to consent to no form of foreign control and has reiterated its determined refusal to assume obligations requiring it to protect foreign countries from external aggression or to preserve their territorial integrity and political independence in the following reservation to Articles X and XI

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimination or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence whether members of the league or not under the provisions of article 10 or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States, under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action by act or joint resolution so provide."

Extends Jurisdiction to Domestic Questions.

By the terms of Article XII the members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report of the Council Article XIII declares disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty as to any question of international law as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration Articles XIV and XV define the procedure in submission of disputes to the council of the League

The powers conferred upon the League as contained in Articles XII and XIII being so broad as to include decisions upon matters over which the member nations should alone have jurisdiction the Senate dissented therefrom in the following reservation

"The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce the suppression of the traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs and all other domestic questions are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof or to the decision or recommendation of any other power"

Impairs Rights of Citizens of U S

Should any member of the League says Article XVI resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Article 12 13 or 15 it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant breaking state and the prevention of all financial commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant breaking state and the nationals of any other state whether a member of the League or not

The boycott this article would impose upon the nationals of a covenant breaking state being so inclusive as to prevent citizens of the United States having relations of any kind with such nationals residing in the United States or in countries other than the covenant breaking state is held by the Senate to impair the individual rights of citizens hence the reservation which follows

"The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking state, as defined in Article 16 of the covenant of the League of Nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than such covenant-breaking state, to continue their commercial financial and personal relations with the nationals of the United States"

Life Bud [illegible] ... alone
Jest think ... sequel about ... wom othe[r]s
If we all ... fo... [li]mitation th[e]r[e] ... nothin' ... or th[e] streets
... Harding ... picture in th' paper
... be all right but what we need day ... speed an ...
Th' ... wo[ma]n that used t' ... ... th' ... page now wants th' whole paper

PART III

Curtails Freedom of Action

Article XVII provides that in event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member or between states not members the non member state or states shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute upon such conditions as the Council may deem just If such invitation is accepted the provisions of Articles XII to XVI inclusive shall be applied If the invitation is not accepted and the non member state or states resort to war against a member of the League the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable

Every treaty or international engagement entered into by a member of the League shall be registered with the secretariat and be published by it and shall not be binding until so registered Article XVIII provides The succeeding article empowers the Assembly of the League to advise the reconsideration by members of treaties which have become inapplicable

Article XX requires members of the League to agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms hereof If such obligations are undertaken by a member it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure release from such obligations

The objections generally to the foregoing are that with other articles the League become a super state to the extent that it denies to members of the League of freedom of action touching matters of national concern in their relations to other states No specific reservation was made to Articles XVII to XX inclusive but the salient features are covered in the reservations as a whole

Would Not Permit U S to Interpret the Monroe Doctrine

Next to Article X which would commit the United States to engage in wars in all parts of the world at the command of the League Article XXI which is construed as denying the United States the right to interpret the Monroe Doctrine which Governor Cox declares is the very essence of Article X —has been the subject of the most contention between the advocates of and objectors to the unamended covenant The text of this article is as follows

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace

This article concedes the validity of the Monroe Doctrine but if accepted without amendment or reservation would make this long established policy of our government subject to other articles of the covenant which empower the League to demand the abrogation of all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms of the covenant In other words the League not the United States would become the interpreter of this historic doctrine which was proclaimed to keep Europe out of America and America out of Europe while Article X would take America to Europe and let Europe into America at the behest of the super state domiciled in Europe To such a proposition the Senate has refused to accede in the following explicit terms

"The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the League of Nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine, said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany"

Mandatories

Under Article XXII those peoples willing to accept and who can best undertake the responsibility should become mandatories on behalf of the League to administer police and protect those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world

The degree of authority control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League be explicitly defined in each case by the Council

Here again does the covenant of the League disregard the rights privileges and functions of the Congress of the United States For that reason the Senate bluntly refuses to accept this article without provision is made for procedure thereunder according to constitutional methods The reservation on this article reads

"No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article 22, Part I or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States"

PART IV

Protects "Yellow Slave" Traffic.

To the remaining Articles XXIII XXIV XXV and XXVI of the League covenant the Senate reservations apply only generally with the possible exception of Paragraph C of Article XXIII by which the members of the League agree to

entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs

The reservation of the Senate which refers particularly to Article XII of the covenant applies also to the Paragraph C inasmuch as it expressly reserves to the United States the right to decide all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs including immigration — the suppression of the traffic in women and children and opium and other dangerous drugs and all other domestic questions which are declared to be solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or assembly of the League of Nations or any agency thereof or to the decision or recommendation of any other power

The wisdom of such a reservation is apparent even with superficial study of the paragraph to which objection has been made European and Asiatic nations particularly Japan a member nation of the League having a moral code which permits relations between the sexes of their own and other races which are repugnant to Americans Senator Lodge and other opponents of the unamended League covenant very properly hold it as unthinkable that the United States should in any way lend its approval or agree to assist in the protection of the yellow slave traffic one of the means by which Japan is extending its influence in Asia

Robs China of Territory

The covenant of the League of Nations comprises Part I of the treaty with Germany President Wilson having made good his threat to entwine the documents so that one could not be rejected by the Senate without also rejecting the other By Articles 156 157 and 158 of the Treaty Japan was awarded all that Germany had previously stolen from China in the territory of Kiao chow and in the province of Shantung including all German rights in the railroads mints submarine cables and other movable and immovable property owned by the German state in the territory of Kiao chow free and clear of all charges and encumbrances

Because of the insertion of these articles in the treaty which deprived China of sovereignty over thousands of square miles of her richest and most productive territory and placed 36 000 000 of her people under the administrative control of a former enemy the Chinese Republic's representatives at the peace conference refused to sign the treaty Secretary Lansing General Bliss and Mr White three of President Wilson's fellow commissioners at Versailles protested vigorously and in writing against this act of treachery to China but President Wilson vetoed their objections fearing he said that Japan would otherwise carry out her threat to refuse taking membership in the League of Nations

It later developed by President Wilson's statements made during the transcontinental tour when he took the League of Nations to the people in 1919 that a secret agreement had been made between Great Britain and Japan in March 1917 whereby Japan was to be given the German rights in Shantung as consideration for taking part in the war against Germany

Confirmation of this previously unknown agreement by the Versailles Treaty was so violative of the principles of right or justice to China that the Senate voicing the sentiment of the American public at large refused absolutely to sanction the action of President Wilson in being a party to the treachery to a friendly state The reservation to this article was thus plainly phrased

"The United States withholds its assent to Articles 156 157 and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles"

Congress Ignored

Articles 231 to 244 inclusive of Part VIII of the Treaty deal with the general subject of reparations and provide for the appointment of a reparation commission The Senate was unwilling to accept of these provisions except with the following reservation

"The United States understands that the reparation commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference"

Subsequent articles deal with the debts property rights and interests of the enemy nationals Again as in preceding articles and in fact throughout both the covenant and the treaty the assent of the legislative bodies of the United States and other nations was ignored hence the following reservation

"Nothing in Articles 296, 297 or in any of the annexes thereto, or in any other article section, or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States"

Worse Than Socialism and Anarchy.

Part XIII of the Treaty which covers the subject of international labor relations and the creation of special international organizations to deal with labor problems President Wilson rapturously described as the Magna Charta of Labor The plan contemplated the organization of a Permanent Court of International Justice having power to enforce its decrees within the jurisdiction of every nation a member of the League The scope and purpose is so foreign to American ideals and procedure that Senator Reed Democrat spoke of it in these vigorous terms

"This is not Socialism This is not anarchy It is something worse than both It proposes to destroy nationality It proposes to destroy government It proposes to set up a government selected not by the people of the world but by chosen classes of the people of the world. And you propose to establish that in this country It is a betrayal of the United States

Refusing to bind the United States to the acceptance of a plan that was undigested and not understood by the people of this country the Senate wisely made this reservation

"The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (Articles 387 to 427 inclusive), unless Congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution"

We are apt to think of the Red Cross only as an agency of mercy during war time but the facts and figures of what it has done since must convince even the thoughtless that in a different way its peace time service is no less valuable

State Chairman Crow puts the matter of getting the Republican vote out on election day squarely up to the county chairmen The [illegible] depended upon to do their part but how about you Mr and Mrs Voter

Ex McAdoo was as careful to avoid reference to the fact that Tammany Hall dictated the nomination of Governor Cox as he was to dilate upon the outrages of Cummins Esch Act

Establishing the principle of reduced rate of trolley car fare for school children shows that the Public Service Commission [illegible] has a vision of its duties to the regular patrons of public utilities

Since Mr McAdoo took the [illegible] of Uniontown instead of those in Connellsville into his confidence as to the identity of the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 23d District few know who was the original non partisan

And to think after all the expenditure of effort and means to get Mr McAdoo to Fayette he did not so much as mention Brice's name or protest against the outrages of the Cummins Esch Act

Is there another [illegible] honor Ohio would like to have this year

It was a pretty hot day to have McAdoo undo the Barefoot plans by neglecting to give Brice a boost during his half day visit to Fayette

There can be no appeal from the decision of the judges in the [illegible] Home Circle debate that woman is superior to man Every [illegible] women admit it What men think about it don't matter

Among Democrats the donation of $500 to the Republican National Committee is becoming quite the most popular form of matching the President

Wouldn't it be better for Senator [illegible] McAdoo to spend his time in New Jersey to help swing the Democrats in line who have declared themselves in favor of reservations to President Wilson's League of Nations covenant?

Even the official version of President Wilson's remarks before the plenary session of the Peace conference relative to assurances of aid to Rumania and Serbia does not form a card of admission to the American club for Senator Spencer This version merely reveals another example of saying one thing and meaning another such for instance as the historic utterance He kept us out of war

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Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of the Courier

FRIDAY OCTOBER 22 1880

W J Rankin comes to town to look after his [illegible] interests in this section

Sidewalk improvements are the order of the day in the neighborhood of [illegible] and Apple streets

Porter & Brother the Main street [illegible] have purchased a new [illegible]

[illegible] against children [illegible] to burn piles of leaves in the streets

[illegible] business manager of The Courier is married to Miss Clara [illegible] Shutt of [illegible]

[illegible] of Connellsville and Miss Jennie [illegible] Cook of Fayette county are married

Joseph [illegible] and Miss Flora Cunningham are married at the home of the bride's parents by Rev J M Barnett

The diphtheria epidemic has about run its course and the public school will be opened Monday

Charles [illegible] Miss Fran[illegible] at the home of [illegible] parents at Wilkes Barre The [illegible] attended by J K [illegible]

Mr [illegible] Edward Babbage of New [illegible] dies of typhoid fever Interment is made in Chestnut Hill cemetery

Mrs Nancy Rieder 71 years old dies Interment is made in Hill Grove cemetery

FRIDAY OCTOBER 24 1890

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending October 18 shows a total of 15 [illegible] ovens in the region of which 13 988 are in blast and 1 [illegible] idle with a total estimated production of 131 090 tons

A $4 000 bond issue is authorized by council for payment of a bridge over Mounts creek at Fourth street

The Socialists report they are gaining great strength in the Connellsville coke region

Colonel Andy Stewart Republican candidate for Congress when asked what he would do regarding improving the Youghiogheny river is reported to have said I would pike the damned thing

The Democratic association of Connellsville holds a business meeting to appoint committees and attend to other details looking towards getting out a big vote for Pattison

The board of trustees of the Cottage State hospital meets and elects the following officers J M Reid president D T H White secretary Charles Davidson treasurer

Coal miners will fight the introduction of mining machines in the region

Coke production last week was 13 600 tons shipments 6 3 3 cars prices furnace $2 15 foundry $2 45

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown as follows James K. Boyd of Moyer and Margaret [illegible] Herrington of North Union township Harvey C Wilhelm and Nettie Gilpin both of Dunbar John A Clendaniel of [illegible] Centre and Sara M Garee of Smock William M Johnston and Mary Sinsey both of Belle Vernon John A Johnson of Idle Park Westmoreland county and Lottie E Henry of Dawson Christian Rhoner and Julia Frinkey both of Connellsville Charles Remington and Mary E Brown both of Dunbar township George W [illegible] and Louisa A Younker both of Belle Vernon [illegible] Fisher and Arthe[illegible] both of Springfield township

[illegible] Peoples Building and Loan association will begin business next Tuesday evening at the office of the secretary S H Dushane

Mr and Mrs B F Boyts celebrate the [illegible] anniversary of their marriage

FRIDAY OCTOBER 26, 1900

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending October 20 shows a total of 20 [illegible] ovens in the region of which [illegible] are in blast and 6 [illegible] idle with a total estimated production of [illegible] tons

The school board takes an appeal from the surcharge of $ [illegible] made by the borough auditors for money paid to the Carnegie Free Library trustees

The contract is let for the construction of [illegible] and Monongahela valley [illegible] line [illegible] from Uniontown to Masontown

Negroes and white men working on Baltimore & Ohio improvements at Hyndman participate in a riot in which several are injured

The Lambert and Edenborn plants are being erected in the Klondike region [illegible] will have 500 ovens

The valuation of the third ward according to the return of Assessor W J Brinet shows a gain of $40 000

Horace S [illegible] resigns as president of the Baldwin Automobile Manufacturing company and George J Humbert is elected in his place

Charles W Henderson superintendent of the Dunbar Fire [illegible] company is held up and robbed of his loose change

Coke production last week was [illegible] tons shipments [illegible] cars price furnace $ [illegible] 25 to $ [illegible] foundry $ [illegible]

Small mountain farms are being developed by [illegible] and laborers

The usual crop of hunting fatalities is being harvested

The Christian Endeavorers will hold their fall meeting in the Presbyterian church

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown as follows Joseph A Dick [illegible] both of Wharton [illegible] Fostrink and Lena [illegible] both of Springfield township [illegible] McIntyre [illegible] Annie [illegible]

Mrs Sarah John[illegible] dies at her home in East [illegible]

Mrs [illegible] DeTemple [illegible] years old [illegible]

THURSDAY OCTOBER 20 1910.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending October [illegible] shows a total of [illegible] ovens in the region of which 27 495 are in blast and 11 [illegible] idle with a total estimated production of 351 93[illegible] tons

Ben Trump [illegible] of Scottdale [illegible] his left foot crushed [illegible] under the wheel of a wagon loaded with two tons of flour

[illegible] Bloom 68 years old dies while sitting on the porch of his [illegible] station [illegible] said to have been the cause

An epidemic of [illegible] developed at Coal Run Somerset county There are 14 cases at that place and in Lincoln and Jefferson townships [illegible]

[illegible] Burns 5 years old [illegible] township [illegible] is found [illegible] marriage

Mrs J H [illegible] wife of [illegible] Baltimore & Ohio engineer [illegible] at their summer cottage near [illegible] Somerset county

Mrs Eva [illegible] years old dies at her home [illegible] days [illegible]

[illegible] Stock [illegible] company [illegible] at $150 000 [illegible] granted a New Jersey charter [illegible] Baltimore & Ohio railroad [illegible]

The basketball season will open in Connellsville in October [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] Kelter [illegible] married [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] are issued a marriage license

M'ADOO DEFENDS LEAGUE COVENANT IN ADDRESS HERE

One of Greatest Documents Ever Conceived By Human Mind His View.

URGES PARTY LINE BREAK

Would Vote for Harding if He Were for League and Cox Were Not, Former Secretary of Treasury Tells Audience at the Soisson Theatre.

William Gibbs McAdoo former secretary of the treasury and director general of railroads of the United States speaking before an audience in the Soisson theatre Wednesday afternoon, defended the League of Nations covenant as brought back from France by President Wilson and asked that voters forget party lines in the election next month to vote for the Democratic candidate Governor James M Cox of Ohio He spoke for about one hour Then because his train was late in arriving here it was necessary for the meeting to adjourn although there were others with the party slated to speak

Introduced by Attorney Ross S Mathews Mr McAdoo immediately launched into his League of Nations argument His delivery was so weak that persons in the rear of the house could not hear him and many left the theatre

There must be a league of nations to preserve the future peace of the world the former secretary said He defended President Wilson's rejection of Republican reservations because he said instead of only clarifying the meaning of the various sections it destroyed them

The league he said would surely prevent war The economic boycott provided for in that league he said would see to that because no nation would survive such isolation, not even Great Britain using that nation in explaining what a boycott would accomplish He described the league as good business declaring it would enable foreign nations to get back to normal and begin the payment of their debts which in turn would reduce taxation here

The league covenant Mr McAdoo pronounced one of the greatest documents ever conceived by human mind" and said that if James M Cox were against the league and Warren G Harding for it as a Democrat I'd support Harding because I know that the future rests more on a settlement of this basic question than any other I'd break every party tie on earth and stand for the principle of this league

Speaking of Senate rejection of the league Mr McAdoo said it was rejected on grounds that will not stand the test of any fair mind I care not whether he be Democrat or Republican"

The former secretary and his party were greeted by a crowd of several hundred at the Pennsylvania station when the special train about 25 minutes late arrived The Connellsville Military band headed a parade to the Soisson theatre

The McAdoo party, which is making a tour to the Pacific coast and back is touching several towns in this state The special was stopped in Scottdale for 45 minutes while talks were made there From here the train went to Uniontown

Part of the reception committee of this city went to Scottdale and met Mr McAdoo

There was a cheer when Mr McAdoo alighted and handclapping when he was closely followed by Mrs McAdoo. Mrs McAdoo also had a seat on the stage at the theatre and was introduced to the women by Attorney R S Matthews who presented her with a bouquet of flowers in behalf of the women of Connellsville

In the McAdoo party were Mr and Mrs McAdoo Bruce F Sterling Major John A Farrell candidate for the United States Senate from Pennsylvania William J Brennen of Pittsburg Joseph F Guffey national committeeman Warren VanDyke state secretary John R Ball of the Pittsburg Post and J Calvin Core Democratic county chairman Mayor John Duggan and P J Harrigan chairman of the local central Democratic committee were among those who met the party at Scottdale and occupied seats on the stage

Notes of the Splurge.

One of the notables on the stage slept during almost the whole of the former secretary's address

Mac Ginnis led the applause He also footed the bill for the visit of the McAdoo party

Mr McAdoo got mixed somewhat in his dates He called on his audience to vote next September 2 for the Democratic ticket

The former secretary talked too long to judge by the number of times Bruce Sterling looked at his watch

A portrait of Cox graced the rear of the stage It stood against a large American flag which served for a background

Louder shouted someone in the rear when McAdoo began to talk After a lapse of some seconds the speaker replied that he would get up steam soon The gauge didn't register very high pressure for many could not hear what was said and left the theatre

As a drawer of crowds the Democratic spellbinders were not in a class with Desert Gold even though it is only a picture

Chestnut Crop Not Good

The chestnut crop in Fayette county is reported to be light presumably due to the backward season Many burs have but one small nut as compared with the usual three large ones The quality is below standard There is an abundance of walnuts and butternuts it is said and hickorynuts are also plentiful

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier $2.00 per year in advance.

CHARLES WEISGERBER IN PERIL WHEN BOAT PRINCE RUPERT SINKS

Vessel Turns Turtle in Pacific After All Passengers Have Been Removed.

Writing to his mother and father Mr and Mrs C H Weisgerber of Vine street Charles Weisgerber bound from Los Angeles to British Columbia says he arrived at Anyox, that province, after a strenuous trip The young man was on the steamer Prince Rupert which sank five or six miles out from Swanson bay on Thursday September 30

The boat was on its way to Prince Rupert B C when the accident occurred he writes

We were about five or six miles out in a heavy fog and struck a rock about 4 o'clock Wednesday morning The jar woke me up and I looked out I did not realize what was wrong so I crawled back into bed again Then I felt the boat listing and thinking something had happened started to dress taking my time I heard some one shouting She's listing, so I got a move on I had everything on except one shoe and a collar when the mate came by calling for everyone to go on deck. I didn't take time to bother with them but grabbing them up I went on deck

About half the passengers were there and the crew was preparing to put off the boats I took time to put on my other shoe and the collar Instead of putting the boats off they tried to beach the boat but the shore was solid rock. Then still rather than risk the lifeboats they endeavored to put back to Swanson bay By now the ship had a bad list to starboard and was down at the bow We reached the beach at Swanson bay We had breakfast on board when the tide came in and the ship may as well not have been beached The lighter that was alongside taking off baggage stood by until all passengers had been transferred Some of us went in a small boat.

The boat listed more and when about 60 degrees turned completely over sinking quickly The captain and some of the crew on board were almost drowned There were about 250 on board and some lost everything they had in the world

COLLECTION COUNTY TAXES COSTS STATE $2,000,000 A YEAR

Figure Includes Making Assessments; Valuation Unusually Low In Old Flatt, Report Shows

HARRISBURG Oct 14—Pennsylvania counties paid during the two years 1918 and 1919 a total of $3 754 2?3 for the making of county assessments and for the collection of county taxes according to a report made to Secretary of Internal Affairs James F Woodward today by Alfred L Evans chief of the bureau of taxes and assessments in the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs

The assessment costs during the two years in the 67 counties of the state was $2 067 342 of which $1 708 454 was expended in making the triennial assessment in 1918 The various counties according to Mr Evans report, paid $821 639 for the collection of county taxes in 1918 and $865 272 for the same purpose in 1919

Figures on the costs of assessments and the collection of taxes were secured by the Department of Internal Affairs following the sending of questionnaires to the commissioners of the respective counties of the state The commissioners were also asked to comment on the present tax and assessment laws and to suggest any changes which they favored More than half of the commissioners of the state recommended that the assessments of the various counties be placed under the control of a board of assessors in each county

Another question in which the county commissioners were apparently much interested, was that relating to the percentage of full value that property is assessed Practically two thirds of the returned questionnaires stated that assessors are instructed to assess property at full value but that the instructions are very seldom carried out The report to Secretary Woodward shows that property in the entire state for county purposes is assessed at an average of 56 per cent instead of 100 per cent In Fayette county the commissioners stated that the assessed valuation varies from 25 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent of full valuation Somerset and Greene are among those making assessments at 50 per cent of full valuation or less

FAYETTE TO HAVE PART

County Will Enter Competition at State Farm Products Show.

Pennsylvania's fifth annual farm products show will be held at Harrisburg January 24 28 This show is not a commercial enterprise but is conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the purpose of stimulating our agriculture

The choicest products of the agriculture of Fayette county will be shown in competition with the best that the other counties have produced County Farm Agent P H Sprenkle and the farmers in this section are planning to carry off if possible some of the state honors for Fayette county

APPOINTED EVANGELIST

Action on Dr C L E Cartwright Taken at M E Conference

Dr C L E Cartwright well known in Connellsville and Scottdale was appointed conference evangelist at Monday morning's session of annual Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which came to a close today at Johnstown

It was announced that he will hold his first series of meetings in the Cooperdale Methodist Episcopal church where he served 32 years as a minister

REV. RICHARDSON TRANSFERRED TO PITTSBURG CHURCH

Pastor of Methodist Episcopal Charge Succeeded By Indiana Minister.

LAST MESSAGE TOMORROW

Will Take Charge of Prayer Meeting at Request of His Successor and Asks For Full Attendance; to Preach in Pittsburg on Sunday.

Rev G L C Richardson who has been pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church here for the past several years will not return to this city it was announced last Monday at the assignment of ministers at the closing session of the annual Pittsburg conference held in Johnstown He will be succeeded by Rev B W Hutchinson who comes here from Indiana

Rev Richardson will deliver his last message to his former congregation on Wednesday evening when he will have charge of the prayer meeting He is staying over at the request of the new pastor All the ministers reassigned will be in their new pulpits on Sunday

Rev Richardson goes from here to the Mary S Brown Memorial church of Pittsburg The church is said to be one of the best charges in the Pittsburg conference He will preach his first sermon there Sunday His family will remain over in this city throughout the week

Rev Hutchinson, who comes to Connellsville from Indiana is rated as one of the first ministers in the conference He was at one time president of the West Virginia Wesleyan college in Buckhannon W Va He has also been pastor at the Oakland Methodist church in Pittsburg

The change came as a surprise to many of the congregation here The first inkling that Rev Richardson might not return to Connellsville was a rumor which was heard yesterday

The Scottdale church also gets a new pastor Rev Judson Jeffries succeeding Rev N L Brown who goes to California avenue North Side, church, Pittsburg Rev H L Humbert is transferred from Dunbar to Fairchance He is succeeded at Dunbar by Rev R S Hardin Rev H A Baum is returned to the Dawson church Rev C H Powers returns to Vanderbilt and Rev J M Thoburn remains in Uniontown

Rev R C Wolf a former Connellsville pastor and recently at West Newton has been transferred from that place to Sharpsburg Rev M J Sleppy who also at one time was a pastor of the local church was placed on the retired list.

Other appointments of interest in the McKeesport district follow

Addison to be supplied
Alverton Conrad Moehler
Belle Vernon George Grant
Berlin and Stoyestown G W Ringer
Brownsville, A E Hustead
Bryan H A Baum
Coke Mission N B— Tannehill
George Georgoff A C Brown.
Confluence I M Cogley
Connellsville, B W Hutchinson
Dawson, H A Baum
Dunbar R S Hardin
Elk Lick to be supplied
Fairchance H L Humbert.
Layton J T Davis
Madison H C Trimmer
Meyersdale C C Fischer
Mount Pleasant E J Knox
Ohiopyle to be supplied
Perryopolis, S W Bryan
Pleasant Unity to be supplied
Port Vue to be supplied
Scottdale Judson Jeffreys
Smithfield M R Hackman
Somerset A R Groves
South Brownsville, R L Erhard
South Greensburg John Hall
Star Junction J A Forgie
Uniontown Asbury J M Troburn Jr
Ursina G W Ringer
Vanderbilt C H Powers
West Newton G M Daugherty
Youngwood W M Bracken

COL. BARNHART HONORED

Sunnyside Man Elected Vice President Seventh Cavalry Assn.

Colonel James J Barnhart was elected first vice president at the annual reunion of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry held Tuesday and Wednesday of last week at Watsontown Other officers elected are as follows President William Robuck, Altoona second vice president, George O Rowe Atlantic City secretary and treasurer Miss C L Dawlinger Pittsburg a daughter of the regiment

Forty-one comrades of the regiment including Colonel Barnhart and Clark Collins accompanied by Mrs Barnhart attended the reunion which was one of the best held in recent years There was a big camp fire in the post room on the closing night and all report a delightful time The veterans and their guests were given a big dinner by the hotel management where they had their headquarters and afterwards automobiles were furnished them and an interesting trip was taken around the town and country The next convention will be held in Altoona

ON SEALS COMMITTEE

Dr Altman of Uniontown Will Help in Sale of Christmas Seals.

Eighteen leading men and women of the state have agreed to serve on the Pennsylvania state executive committee for the 1920 sale of Christmas Seals and Health Bonds. Governor William C Sproul is honorary chairman and Gifford Pinchot, chairman

Dr O R Altman of Uniontown medical director of Fayette county will serve on the committee

WIFE OF 60 REFUSED DIVORCE; TRIAL OF CASE ALSO REFUSED

Libellant Is Point Marion Woman, Husband Didn't Live Up to Expectations

The final chapter in the divorce case of Mary Elizabeth Dietrich against Frank Dietrich of Point Marion was written by the court last week when Judge J Q Van Swearingen handed down an opinion and order refusing a divorce

The proceeding was commenced nearly two years ago The libellant claimed cruel and barbarous treatment The libellant demanded a jury trial which was refused by the court under an act of the legislature which authorizes the court to refuse a jury trial in divorce cases when in the opinion of the court a trial by jury cannot be had without prejudice to public morals In his opinion of the case after reference to the alleged cruelties Judge Van Swearingen summed up the matter in the following paragraph

The principal trouble seems to have been that the respondent's personal habits and consideration for his wife did not quite measure up to the libellant's notion of marital ethics and politeness which of itself is not ground for divorce—although the libellant's estimate of her husband on that basis may have been a true one—and that through her dissatisfaction with the respondent on that account she brought whatever real trouble there was upon herself

At the time of the trouble the parties lived at Point Marion where the defendant is in business They were married at Wilkinsburg where the libellant lived on July 1 1915 and separated on November 18 of the same year She now is in her 60th year and the respondent is nearly 61

The respondent is the plaintiff's third husband while Mrs Dietrich is the respondent's second wife Each has grown children by a former marriage

Decrees of divorce were granted in the following cases

William J Hicks vs Addie May Hicks desertion

Mary White vs John White cruelties and indignities to the person

Ethel May Smith vs Percy R Smith cruelties and indignities to the person

Sadie Taylor vs Elmer F Taylor cruelties and indignities to the person

Lawrence Lee appeared before Judge E H Reppert on charges of a violation of his parole and was remanded to the Allegheny county work house to serve the remainder of his sentence of eight months Lee was paroled February 28 1920 under conditions that he would report to the probation officer monthly furnish an employer's certificate and remain in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company at the round house at Connellsville

OFFICERS INSTALLED

I O O F Ceremonies Are Held at Confluence on Friday

Officers of the Confluence lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows were installed Friday night, W R Conway of Rockwood district deputy grand master of the order in Somerset county accompanied by Arthur Stotler of the same place had charge of the installation

The officers who took office were B P Kurtz past grand H F Parnell noble grand, Ralph Knight vice grand C A Frantz secretary J H Woodmency treasurer J H Woodmency, warden William Recknor conductor W A Burnworth chaplain J L Burnworth right supporter to noble grand Elmer Shipley left supporter to noble grand H P Burnworth inside guardian Grant Pyle outside guardian H A Crawford right scene supporter J A Nicholson left scene supporter R R Goller right supporter to vice grand G F Fraves left supporter to vice grand Grant Pyle trustee for 18 months

GRANGE MEETS SATURDAY

Program Announced For Meeting of Pomona Members

The Fayette County Pomona Grange will meet Saturday October 23 at the Dawson grange hall and all subordinate members are requested to attend The program is as follows

Morning session at 10 o'clock Opening grange in fourth degree installing officers business session lunch in hall

Afternoon session at 1 o'clock Open meeting Livestock and Soil Fertility P P Weaver State College Pa address Rev H T Teagarden lecturer of state grange song conferring of fifth degree conducted by J B W Stuct deputy of Fayette and Somerset counties all subordinate members requested to be present

NEW BAKERY STARTS

New Plant in Peach Street Put in Operation Today.

The Fayette Baking company operators of the new baking plant in Peach street, which has just been completed began operations Monday morning Eight truckloads left the place early today for surrounding points which the bakery will supply

The first loaf of bread to go into a Connellsville home was eaten by the family of J H Beighley They all declared it to be fine

About 30 workers were on duty last night but more will be added to this number as rapidly as they can be secured The public is invited to inspect the plant anytime It is one of the most modern bakeries in Western Pennsylvania

Ritenour Recovering

Edward B Ritenour West Penn motorman who was stabbed about two weeks ago by an Italian who became disorderly on a car at Dunbar is able to walk about The wound in his back which was five inches deep is healing satisfactorily.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1920 BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION

Number One

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eleven of article sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met [illegible] following [illegible] of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof

Amendment to [illegible] article [illegible] of the Constitution of Pennsylvania which reads as follows

No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months previous public notice at the place of the intended location of the intention to apply for such privileges in such manner as shall be prescribed by law nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years so that it shall read as follows

The General Assembly shall have the power by general law to provide for [illegible] corporation [illegible] and trust [illegible] to prescribe the powers [illegible]

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 1

CYRUS E WOODS
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Two
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine section eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof —

That article nine section eight be amended to read as follows

Section 8 The debt of any county city borough township school district or other municipality or incorporated district except as provided herein and in section fifteen of this article shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property therein nor shall any such municipality or district incur any debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the city of Philadelphia at any time there shall be deducted from such debt so much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred and is about to be incurred and the proceeds thereof expended or about to be expended upon any public improvement or in construction purchase or condemnation of any public utility or part thereof or facility therefor if such public improvement or public utility or part thereof whether separately or in connection with any other public improvement or public utility or part thereof may reasonably be expected to yield revenue in excess of operating expenses sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund charges thereon The method of determining such amount so to be deducted may be prescribed by the General Assembly

In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof with provision for a sinking fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity the payment to such sinking fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodical installments Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvements of public works or utilities of any character from which income or revenue is to be derived by said city or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves or docks owned or to be owned by said city such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for and may include the amount of the interest and sinking fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking fund charges as required by section ten article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of said work

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2

Secretary of the Commonwealth
CYRUS E WOODS

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION

Number 1 A.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article three (III) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof—

That article three be amended by adding thereto the following

Section 34 The Legislature shall have power to classify counties cities boroughs school districts and townships according to population and all laws passed relating to each class and all laws passed relating to and regulating procedure and proceedings in court with reference to any class shall be deemed general legislation within the meaning of this Constitution but counties cities and school districts shall not be divided into more than seven classes and boroughs into not more than five classes

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 1 A.

CYRUS E WOODS
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Two A
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article three section six of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so that the subject of an amendment or supplement to a law and the subject to which such law is extended or on which it is conferred shall be clearly expressed in its title

Be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof —

That section six of article three be amended so as to read as follows

Section 6 No law shall be revived amended or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only So much thereof as is revived amended extended, or conferred shall be re enacted and published at length and the subject of the amendment or supplement and the subject to which such law is extended or on which it is conferred shall be clearly expressed in its title

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 2 A.

CYRUS E WOODS
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Three A.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof —

That section one of article eight which reads as follows

Section 1 Every male citizen twenty one years of age possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election

Third He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election

Fourth If twenty two years of age and upwards he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election be amended so that the same shall read as follows

Section 1 Every citizen male or female of twenty one years of age possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections subject, however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact

First He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month

Second He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he or she shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election

Third He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election

Fifth Wherever the words he his him and himself occur in any section of article eight of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written respectively he or she his or her him or her, and himself or herself

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 3 A.

CYRUS E WOODS
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Four A.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one (1) of article fifteen (XV) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof —

That section one of article fifteen, which reads as follows

Section 1 Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 1 Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general or municipal election in favor of the same Cities or cities of any particular class may be given the right and power to frame and adopt their own charters and to exercise the powers and authority of local self government subject however to such restrictions limitations and regulations as may be imposed by the Legislature Laws also may be enacted affecting the organization and government of cities and boroughs which shall become effective in any city or borough only when submitted to the electors thereof and approved by a majority of those voting thereon

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 4 A.

CYRUS E WOODS.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five A
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine section seven of the Constitution of Pennsylvania

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof —

That article nine section seven be amended to read as follows

Section 7 The General Assembly shall not authorize any county city borough township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation association institution or individual

This section shall not apply to any contract entered into by the city of Philadelphia under legislative authority with respect to the use or operation of transit facilities whether furnished by the city or by a private corporation or partly or jointly by either or both Nor shall this section be construed to prohibit the city of Philadelphia from acquiring by contract or condemnation the franchises and property of any company owning or operating transit facilities or any part thereof within its corporate limits or the shares of stock of the corporation owning or operating the same or any part thereof

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 5 A.

CYRUS E WOODS
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six A
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof —

That section six of article five be amended so as to read as follows

Section 6 In the County of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas of that county shall be vested in one court of common pleas composed of all the judges in commission in said courts Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts and shall be subject to such change as may be made by law and subject to change of venue as provided by law The president judge of the said court shall be selected as provided by law The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas composed of all the judges in commission in said courts Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts and shall be subject to such change as may be made by law and subject to change of venue as provided by law The president judge of the said court shall be selected as provided by law The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 6 A.

CYRUS E WOODS
Secretary of the Commonwealth
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Efficiency of Check Payment

When you pay by check on the Union National Bank you know your funds are safeguarded—and add prestige to your financial standing Checking Accounts either large or moderate are invited

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3% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

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Interest Paid on Savings

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129 W. Crawford Ave., Connellsville
"The Bank That Does Things for You"

Capital and Surplus $300,000.00

FLEMING RESIGNS

Wright Metzler Grocery Manager Going With W J Rainey

Albert Fleming for seven years manager of the grocery department of the Wright Metzler company has resigned to take charge of the store at the Allison works of the W J Rainey interests His resignation here became effective Friday

Mr Fleming will move from his residence in South Arch street to Allison at once The house will be occupied by Rev W J R[illegible] [illegible]

A successor to Mr Fleming has not yet been named At present the department is in charge of J F Wright a brother of Frank W Wright head of the company

HIGHER WAGES WANTED

Supervisors Draw $1.50 Less Daily Than Men Working Under Them

At a special meeting of the road supervisors of the county in Uniontown on Saturday plans were made to petition the next legislature for an increase in wages

Supervisors are paid $3 a day Laborers on the roads draw $4.50 on the average

Advertise in The Weekly Courier

ENROLLMENT IN CITY SCHOOLS IS 2,886 1ST MONTH

Of This Number 1,027 Are in High School, Superintendent Reports.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGE 94

Three Hundred Fifty Cases of Tardiness Shown During the Month Out of Possible 109,574; Less Than 300 Students Charged With Being Late.

Some interesting figures on school attendance for the first month of the term are secured through the report filed by Superintendent Bela B. Smith with the state authorities. The state is asking for compliance with the strictest terms of the school law this year, and in order to keep in touch with the situation in many districts has required every superintendent to file a complete report of every grade and school at the close of each month.

Superintendent Smith's report shows that in Connellsville there is a total enrollment of 2,886 pupils in all the schools, of which number 1,027 attend the high school. The percentage of attendance for the month is 94.4.

In September there were 52,993 school days actually attended by Connellsville students out of a possible 56,121. Of the total enrollment in the schools there are 2,023 of compulsory age—betwen eight and 16 years. There are 823 who do not come under this law.

An interesting fact is disclosed through the report of the teachers to the superintendent. In the senior class at the high school there is one student under the compulsory age. Another fact disclosed is that very few people wait until their children have reached the compulsory age—eight years—before starting them to school. Of the 334 students in the first grade there are only 32 who come under the compulsory law, the others being, for the most part, six years old.

During the month there were 350 cases of tardiness out of a possible 109,574. There were 286 different students guilty of tardiness.

Children of age governed by law were employed 110 sessions, or 55 days, illegally. Students not governed by the law were absent 56 sessions and students absent through parental neglect numbered 546.

There were 41 students absent three days or more. Notice was served on the parents of these, as is required by law, and then prosecutions were entered. All but three got their children into school. The three who failed to do so were arrested and fined.

The report shows that when students have to go to school they attend more regularly than those whose attendance is not compulsory. The percentage of attendance of students of non-compulsory age is 92.52 and that of those governed by law is 95.4 per cent.

The Connellsville authorities are adhering rigidly to the orders of the state department and are driving for a perfect record. Efforts are being made to cut down tardiness.

ABILITY TO SWIM SAVES GIRL SWEPT INTO SLUICE PIPE

Companion of Miss Florence Rottler of Connellsville is Drowned in Mishap Near Washington.

Miss Florence Rottler, formerly of this city but now of Washington, D. C., where she is employed by the Southern railroad, had a miraculous escape from death recently when she and a friend, Harold Watkins, of that city, accidentally stepped into a canal at Great Falls, near the capital, and were carried by the swift current through a three-foot pipe for a distance of more than 100 feet. Miss Rottler was able to swim to shore and was saved. The young man was drowned. When the body was recovered the skull was found to have been fractured, probably by striking some object as the water carried him through the conduit.

Miss Rottler and her friend were members of an automobile party which had motored to the falls. They were unfamiliar with the place and a misstep plunged both into the water. The current there is exceedingly swift and it drew them rapidly toward the sluice pipe.

The young woman suffered a cut on the back of her head as she was carried through but retained consciousness. When she was washed out she was able to swim to shore, having taken swimming lessons during the summer. Although handicapped by a heavy coat she reached the bank and a woman in the neighborhood heard her call for help.

She was taken to the Georgetown hospital and had the wound, a five-inch cut, treated. She was able to be about after a two-day rest.

Miss Rottler is well known here having resided in the city before going to Washington. She is a graduate of the Connellsville high school. She is a daughter of Constable Barthold Rottler.

WHISKY STOLEN

Moist Goods Secured From Bootleggers Taken From City Hall.

Locked up behind two iron doors, 12 quarts of whisky was stolen on Saturday night from the cell room of the police station. The whisky was "bonded" and there is no clue, it was said.

The whisky was locked in Cell No. 13 by Patrolman Andy Thomas when he took it from two bootleggers arrested by him.

Some time after making the arrest the patrolman went to the cell to take a look at the stock and see if it was safe. The 12 quarts had strangely disappeared.

CITY'S OLDEST WOMAN, MRS. MARY DUNLOP, DIES AS RESULT OF A FALL

Had Retained Remarkable Health; Would Have Been 99 Years Old Next February.

Injuries suffered from a fall resulted in the death of Mrs. Mary McWhir Dunlop, 98 years and eight months old, Connellsville's oldest resident, Monday night, October 11, at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Daniel Sinclair, in North Pittsburg street, where she had made her home for the past six years. Over three weeks ago the aged woman fell in the bathroom and while she had been confined to her bed ever since her condition at first was not considered serious. She would rally at times and some hopes for her recovery were entertained. Later her condition became more alarming and since Sunday she had been in a semi-conscious condition.

Previous to meeting with the accident three weeks ago last Thursday, Mrs. Dunlop had been in her usual health, being out on the street the day before she fell. The deceased was an unusually remarkable woman. Had she lived until February 12 next, Lincoln's birthday, she would have been 99 years old. She enjoyed splendid health virtually all her life, her sight and hearing were good and she was active about the house, being able to take care of herself during her advanced years, with but slight assistance. Up until this year Mrs. Dunlop had always been a notable guest at the annual old folks' reception at the First Methodist Episcopal church and her absence, which was caused by illness, was sincerely regretted by the other aged guests among whom she was very popular.

By her kind and gentle manner the deceased won the friendship of both old and young and enjoyed nothing more than a visit from any of her wide circle of friends. She was the oldest member of the First Presbyterian church and an honorary member of the King's Daughters of the church. For years past it has been the custom of the latter society to assemble each year at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Dunlop. Six years ago Mrs. Dunlop baked the birthday cake which with its many candles was an object of beauty. At these celebrations she always sang Scottish songs and the gatherings proved so delightful that they were looked forward to each year with great pleasure both by Mrs. Dunlop and the members of the society.

The deceased was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, February 12, 1822, a daughter of the late Robert and Agnes McWhir. She was married in Scotland to William Dunlop and in 1868 they came to this country, settling in Brownsville. After residing there for one year they came to Connellsville, where Mr. Dunlop for a number of years was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. His death occurred 16 years ago at the age of 85. Following the death of her husband Mrs. Dunlop continued to make Connellsville her home, having resided here 50 years at the time of her death. She was the mother of nine children, two of whom survive, Robert Dunlop of North Side, Pittsburg, and Mrs. Mary Shoenberger of Braddock. She is also survived by about 25 grandchildren, a number of great grandchildren and two great great grandchildren. She leaves no brothers nor sisters, being the last member of her family.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER MONTHS HOG CHOLERA DANGER IS GREATEST

Fayette Farm Bureau Issues Warning and at Same Time Tells How to Diagnose Disease.

October and November are the months when the dread disease, hog cholera, is most likely to appear. During those months and until snow covers the ground swine raisers are urged by the Fayette County Farm bureau to be especially observing when feeding hogs in the morning. Any animals in the herd which fail to come to their feed, and particularly those having arched backs and rough coats, should be removed promptly from the rest of the herd.

In some cases hogs sick with the chilera die within a few days. In others the disease may assume a chronic form and linger for several weeks. If cholera is suspected swine breeders should immediately call a competent veterinarian to make a proper diagnosis and to apply the preventive serum treatment if they are found to be affected with cholera. A post mortem examination of swine that have died from cholera generally will show one or more of the following symptoms: Purple blotches on the skin, blood-colored spots on the surface of the lungs and heart, on the kidneys, and on both the outer surface and inner linings of the intestines, stomach and bladder, reddening of lymphatic glands, enlargement of the spleen, in acute cases, an ulceration of the inner lining of the large intestines.

In the lingering or chronic cases of hog cholera it is usual to find intestinal button like ulcers in the intestines.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS WOMAN

Machine Strikes Buggy of Mrs. Ralph Kelly of Oliphant.

Mrs. Martha Kelly, 59 years old, wife of Ralph P. Kelly of Oliphant, died Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the Uniontown hospital of injuries suffered Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock when a one-horse buggy in which she was riding was struck by a motor car on Morgantown hill. The automobile was owned by a Mr. Trader of Fairchance.

Mrs. Kelly suffered a fracture of the skull and a compound fracture of the left leg. Following a preliminary hearing in the office of Alderman Michael, Peter Sack of Uniontown, supposed driver of the car, was held in $1,000 bail for further examination.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 20, 1920.

TO EASTERN POINTS. Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	ORIGINATING DISTRICT. Pitts'bg.	Connellsville Westmoreland Fairmont	G'burg	Latrobe
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	$3.55	$3.43	$3.28	$3.18
Chester, Pa. (P. R. R.)*	3.65	3.43	3.28	3.18
Chester, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.77	3.57	3.42	3.32
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. R. R.-P. & R.)	3.02	2.87	2.72	2.62
Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.)	1.54	1.54	...	...
*Johnstown, Pa. (P. R. R.)	1.82	1.82	...	...
Lebanon, Pa. P. R. R. and P. & R.	3.41	3.29	3.14	3.04
New York, N. Y. (57th St.)	3.86	3.71	3.56	3.46
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn)	4.00	3.85	3.70	3.60
Philadelphia	3.58	3.43	3.28	3.18
Sparrows Point	3.56	3.43	3.28	3.18
Steelton, Pa.	3.02	2.87	2.72	2.62
South Bethlehem, Pa.	3.72	3.57	3.42	3.32
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.72	3.67	3.42	3.32
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	3.35	3.13	3.02	2.98
Greenwich, export	3.00	2.85	2.70	2.60
South Amboy, F. O. B. vessels	3.51	3.36	3.21	3.11
Harrimus Cove	3.56	3.41	3.26	3.16
Greenville	3.56	3.41	3.26	3.16
Canton, Balto., local	3.32	3.18	3.03	2.93
Canton, Balto. export	2.93	2.78	2.63	2.53
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George Coal Piers	3.36	3.71		
St. George for Export	3.01	3.36		
Philadelphia Coal Piers	3.33	3.18		
Philadelphia for Export	3.08	2.85		
Curtis Bay Piers	3.33	3.00		
Curtis Bay for Export	2.93	2.78		

*The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania state line to Johnstown is $1.96 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Sutersville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	Pittsburg Group (1)	ORIGINATING DISTRICT Upper C'ville (2)	Lower C'ville (3)
Canton, O.	$1.77½	$1.33½	$2.02½
Chicago, Ill.	3.45	3.03	2.45
Cleveland, O.	2.05½	2.11½	2.20½
Columbus, O.	2.16	2.24	2.85
Detroit, Mich.	2.87	2.87	2.87
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	3.43	3.43	3.45
Toledo, O.	2.66	2.66	2.64
Youngstown, O.	1.50	1.58	1.87
Lake Ports	1.85	1.92	2.01
TO CANADIAN BASING POINTS:			
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.51	2.66	2.66
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.51	2.66	2.66

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to, but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braznell and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

POOR DIRECTOR ANDREW GLOVER DIES SUDDENLY

President of County Board Stricken With Neuralgia of Heart at Home in Springhill Township.

Andrew Glover, one of the best known residents of Fayette county and president of the county poor board, died at his home in Springhill township Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock of neuralgia of the heart. His demise was sudden and came as a distinct blow to his many friends. He worked on his farm during the day, having spent Thursday in Uniontown.

Mr. Glover was born April 30, 1859, and was 61 years old at the time of his death. Surviving are his wife, Mollie, and the following children: Carson C., Walnut Hill, Greene county; Florence Robinson, Springhill township; Della Jenkins, Smithfield; Viva Sandusky, Springhill township; and Helen Lyons, Smithfield. Sixteen grandchildren also survive, as do three sisters, Mrs. Mary Hickle, Fairchance; Emma Rockwell, McClellandtown, and Belle McCann, Smithfield.

A member of the Oak Hill Baptist church, Mr. Glover had been prominently identified with that church for 31 years. For some time he had been Sunday school superintendent of the Sheets Hill school. He was an honor member of the Junior council at Gans and was identified with the Uniontown Red Men, also the Smithfield Order of Modern Woodmen. At the time of his death Mr. Glover was serving as a member of the Fayette county poor board, having been elected to that board in 1917, serving as secretary during the year 1918. He was president of the board during the year 1919-20.

ARGONNE FOREST VETERAN WEDS GIRL WHO NURSED HIM

Miss Mary White of This City Meets Joseph E. Coll After Battle and Romance Begins.

A wedding of unusual interest is that of Miss Mary White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. White of Witor avenue, and Joseph E. Coll of Philadelphia was solemnized Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock in the Immaculate Conception church. Rev. Father John T. Burns officiated. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's aunt the wedding was be very quiet.

The marriage is the culmination of a war romance which began while Miss White was a Red Cross nurse in France, where she served nine months, and Mr. Coll was in the Army. He was wounded in the Argonne forest and was nursed by Miss White.

The bride was attended by Miss Minnie Smith, her classmate, directress of the nurses of the Bellevue General hospital. Charles White, a brother of the bride, was best man.

Miss White was graduated from the nurses training school of the Mercy hospital, Pittsburg, and is one of the most prominent professional nurses of this place.

Husband Wants Divorce.

James Harding of Dunbar township today filed libel in divorce at Uniontown against his wife, Katherine Harding of Connellsville. He alleged desertion on January 1, 1913. They were married May 2, 1912 at Leisenring.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

The Grim Reaper

MRS. SOPHIA TARR.

Mrs. Sophia Tarr, 76 years old, widow of the late M. S. Tarr of Tarr, died at 8 o'clock Thursday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Craig of Tarr, from infirmities incident of old age. She had been sick for several months but her condition just became critical this week. She is survived by the following children: Harry, of Sharon; Mrs. F. B. Craig, Tarr; Mrs. E. E. Clark, Youngstown, Pa.; Mrs. Samuel Anderson, New Derry, and Blaine of Greensburg. She is also survived by 25 grand children and two great grand children. One brother, A. G. Woodcock, of Topeka, Kan., also survives.

ISAAC N. KALBAUGH.

Isaac Newton Kalbaugh, aged 76, in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad 60 years, died of pneumonia Wednesday in the home of his daughter in Pittsburg. He served as apprentice, foreman, master mechanic and superintendent of motive power of the Big Four, the Baltimore & Ohio lines, east and west of Ohio, Western Maryland and the Coal & Coke railroad, lately taken by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Mr. Kalbaugh served as master mechanic of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio, with headquarters at Glenwood, for many years. He was a frequent visitor to Connellsville and was known to hundreds of the company's employes. He retired from active service a year ago.

CHARLES W. BENFORD.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 19.—Charles W. Benford, 82 years and three days old, died at the home of his son, W. L. Benford, at 117 State street, Monday afternoon from infirmities of old age. He was a life-long member of the United Presbyterian church. He is survived by two children, M. Benford and Mrs. E. F. Blackburn, both of Greensburg; two brothers, Philip Benford of Lavansville, Somerset county, and Fletcher Benford of Mount Pleasant, and two sisters, Mrs. Emma Lohr and Mrs. Lucy Ankney of Illinois.

MRS. JOANNE JACOBS.

Mrs. Joanne Jacobs, widow of J. A. Jacobs and daughter of the late Philip Lenhart, died in her home, 465 Biddle avenue, Wilkinsburg, Sunday night. She was 80 years old and was born near Fayette City, Fayette county. She was a member of the Baptist church of Charleroi and leaves a daughter, Miss Hester A. Jacobs, and two sons, Harry P. Jacobs and Charles C. Jacobs.

MRS. ISAAC M. RUDE.

Mrs. Viola Elizabeth Rude, wife of Isaac M. Rude of Park street, died Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 2:30 o'clock at the Cottage State hospital, following an operation.

The deceased was born at Grafton, W. Va., December 29, 1871, a daughter of Jefferson and Mary Collins. When a small girl she removed with her parents to Scottdale, residing there until 14 years ago when with her family she came to Connellsville to make her home. She was an active worker in the United Brethren church, of which she had been a member all her life. She was highly esteemed by her wide circle of friends. Twenty-eight years ago she was married to Isaac M. Rude and to the union four children, all surviving, were born. They are Mrs. George W. Santmyer, Ralph, Raymond and Clyde Rude, all of Connellsville. In addition to her husband and children she is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Frank P. Lyons of Mount Braddock and four brothers, Harry Collins, Warren, O.; Frank and John Collins, Scottdale, and Albert Collins, Mount Pleasant.

MRS. JOHN GILLIGAN.

Following a several weeks' illness Mrs. Anna M. Soisson Gilligan, wife of John J. Gilligan of Latrobe, died October 13 in St. Francis hospital, Pittsburg. She had been ill for about two months and was removed to the hospital over a week ago. Mrs. Gilligan was born in Blair county, a daughter of Joseph Soisson, deceased, and Mrs. Caroline Soisson of Connellsville. For 25 years she had resided at Latrobe, where she was widely and favorably known. She also has many relatives and friends in Connellsville. In addition to her husband she is survived by the following children: Thurstine, William, Soisson, Joseph, Emil and Raymond, all of Latrobe; Mary, wife of A. V. Donnelly, Wilson, Pa., and Charles, Greensburg. Her mother, six brothers, W. F., L. J., J. N., Vincent H., and Charles E. Soisson, all of Connellsville; Robert W. Soisson of Uniontown, and two sisters, Mrs. J. L. Stader of Indianapolis, Ind., formerly of Connellsville, and Mrs. Joseph D. Madigan of Connellsville, also survive.

P. J. GUYAUX, SR.

P. J. Guyaux, Sr., 63 years old, a prominent glass manufacturer of Fayette county, died Monday afternoon at his home at Point Marion.

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

Isaac Hutchinson, 57 years old, a lifelong resident of Hopwood, was found dead in bed at his home Tuesday morning. Death was due to stomach trouble.

MISS MOLLIE MACK.

Miss Mollie Mack, 38 years old, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Mack, died Tuesday at her home in Uniontown. In addition to her mother, she is survived by four brothers.

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Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M. HOMACK, ATTORNEY-at-law. Office, Suite 1109 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone 1942.

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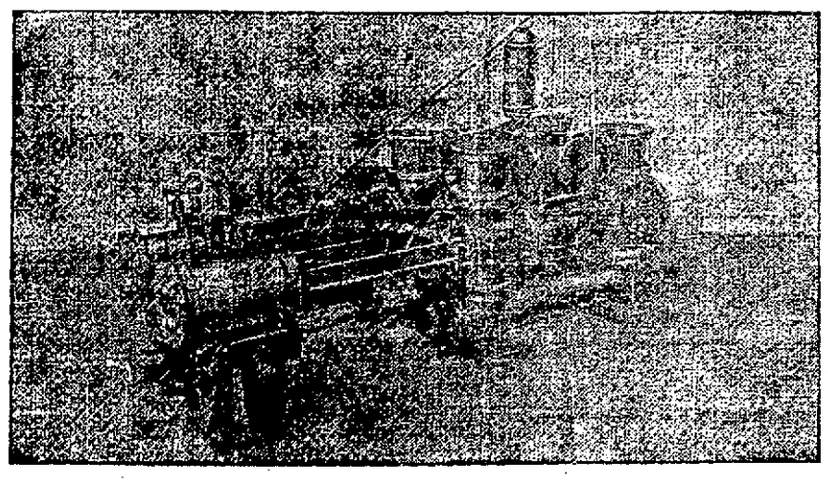

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